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Southeast Asia Report

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7 November 1985

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LAOS

ARMY PAPER ON SHORTCOMINGS, WASTE, NEED FOR ECONOMIC INVOLVEMENT

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 4 Jul 85 p 1

[Excerpt] As we head toward the end of 1985, districts and provinces around the country are successfully implementing all their plans for the last 6 months of 1985 with many new elements of perseverance, taking charge, creativity and also important new changes. Even though the changes are only basic, they are making us see how to develop the economy and defense and overcome difficulties.

Reform and new progress during the first 6 months of the year were sources of happiness for the army and our people. But right now we still have quite a few difficulties: instability in production due to inadequate labor and equipment; still low production quality and quantities; and supply divisions faced with wastefulness, theft and corruption. Distribution has weak points and imperfections, which have created more confusion and increasing difficulties in the economy.

Our country's economy and society are creating urgent problems for us to solve. The last 6 months of 1985 we have been concentrating our efforts to struggle and overcome difficulties, lead the economy to more stability and get the economy ready for new growth. We must express our struggle by increasing the quality of labor, creativity and self reliance, and by strengthening supply divisions in the entire country. We should encourage existing skills in order to concentrate on important goals, solve urgent problems, improve living standards, and develop the means to reform the economy and society.

The last 6 months of this year we have been performing our duties, which include combat readiness, combat training and study, improving our armed forces and also participating in the task of economic development. First of all, we must improve production to respond to demands for improving the military's living standards. The armed forces also have pushed defense and civilian industries. We must maximize the capacities of defense industries. We must aim to increase consumer goods for society. The important duty of the armed forces is to join up our military forces and the people throughout the entire country to push and strengthen the socialist system.

Our combat forces are struggling with perseverance and pushing combat readiness to a higher level. The divisions and departments responsible for production and economic development have been struggling with determination to succeed in implementing plans since the beginning of this 6 months period.

The armed forces must concentrate on educating cadres and combatants to thoroughly understand the importance of their duty; then it can decide on effective methods to improve production. The armed forces essentially want to combine military industries and civilian industries to maximize the overall capacity of defense industries, while aiming to increase consumer goods for society. All factories must have detailed accounting, execute the plans delegated to them, and wisely use labor, materials, and capabilities. The armed forces guarantees that it will successfully achieve the objectives of producing defense products and improving the economy. The ultimate goal is producing useful goods in a healthy economy.

12597

CSO: 4206/184

LAOS

ARMY PAPER ON NEED FOR LPRP TO COMBAT SUPPLY THEFT

Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON in Lao 27 Jun 85 pp 1, 4

[Column: "Trained Party Members in Supply Divisions"]

[Text] The supply divisions serving the livelihood of the people, development and defense play an important role in strengthening our armed forces. Grass roots supply divisions and the basic party organizations in those divisions with the heaviest burdens are directly responsible for operating, receiving, stocking, sharing and distributing supplies to the military.

The basic party organization in the supply divisions are being operated cleanly and firmly. The supply divisions are the supportive source for every buildup of divisions and departments in the armed forces. Many party organizations, primarily the party committees in the departments, concentrate mainly on supply controls. They are trying to strengthen supply controls, strictly protect plans and guide the departments to use supplies correctly according to the policies and regulations of the party, laws of the state and the rules and discipline of the armed forces. The stocking and withdrawing of supplies are improving. Violations of regulations are taken care of and cleared up.

But good performance is not regular, widespread or fruitful enough. The party organizations of supply divisions are weak in many areas. This has a direct impact on the basic work performance of the supply divisions and affects military strength somewhat.

To guarantee that supply divisions completely perform their duties, basic party organizations have to develop party units and members, and cadres to be strong in political ideology and organization so that they are real examples to the armed forces and know the true nature of communism concerning the supply field. Each party organization, party unit and member, and cadre must understand the special position and political duties of supply divisions and they are expected to follow correctly the policies, opinions and regulations of the party and the laws of the state and the system and discipline of the armed forces.

Party organizations must concentrate on guiding the stocking and withdrawing of supplies through organizations, transport divisions, warehouses and

production sites in accordance with projections, regulations, systems, goals, volumes, deadlines, etc.

In order to completely perform their duties of receiving, storing and distributing supplies correctly, organization members, cadres and supply workers must be genuine revolutionaries, highly qualified, knowledgeable in business administration and understand regulations. But based on performance, we see that normally those who make a lot of mistakes in controlling supplies lack political qualifications and consciences; they are lured into buying material things, then they become selfish and corrupt. Consequently, the next problem to be concentrated on is supporting, promoting, educating and training cadres and workers to control supplies honestly. Everyone must be educated, above all party members and cadres, to have correct opinions and to determine priorities and objectives clearly. That means to improve sufficiently the material standard of living for military personnel so they are strong and ready to fight and win.

Everyone must be responsible in controlling supplies with a high awareness and the strictest discipline so that shortages are minimal. Everyone must understand and strictly follow the laws of the state and the regulations of the party.

Cadres must perform the duties delegated to them thoroughly. In laying out plans, the status and duty descriptions for storing for and distributing to supply divisions must be determined for every party member, secretary, head and commander of political affairs of party organizations and committees. "I don't know" should not be heard. These persons must be knowledgeable about their circumstances, discriminate right from wrong, absolutely defend the truth, resist mistakes and fight promptly against corruption themselves in order to guarantee efficient supplies for the armed forces.

Controlling supplies and serving the military are the duties not only of technical departments and finance, but also of all fighting units, offices, schools and production units. So even the smallest departments must be responsible for the supply task so that it is done correctly. The food supply unit for the Army is the responsibility not only of the controlling unit, but of the guiding level, party committee, commander and party members. They all must be good models and work honestly, inspect, warn and guide the supply task. They must guarantee by any means that they will supply the military with sufficient and good quality supplies, and the military must use supplies correctly, in accordance with the opinions of the party. They also must be democratic and have open discussions about the usage and distribution of these goods, which represent the sweat of the people of every division.

The primary duty of party organizations in the supply divisions is to control supplies honestly. Party organizations must be developed and be clean. Their basic political duties are to understand party opinions, the laws of the state and the regulations of the armed forces, and to serve the military reasonably, be economical in the collective interest, fight against wastefulness and corruption, and absolutely oppose corruption.

Such party organizations will assuredly lead supply divisions through difficulties and overcome all weaknesses, and all people trusted by the armed forces will perform their duties thoroughly.

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CSO: 4206/287

LAOS

FRONT VICE CHAIRMAN ON MEMBERSHIP, LEADERS

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Aug 85 p 2

[Interview of Mr Bolang Boualapha, Lao National Development Front, with Mr Martin Stewart Fox, Professor of History at the University of Australia, on 13 August 1985, place not specified]

[Text] The membership of the Lao National Development Front (LNDF) consists of all patriotic socialist organizations and Lao people who agree with the operations and regulations of the LNDF.

Members of the LNDF must respect its operations, regulations and propaganda and must execute its measures and orders and perform its tasks.

Members have the right to propose ideas, express their opinions, examine and decide on measures, and question and direct the work of the front.

The mass organization members of the LNDF are the LPYU, the Lao Women's Patriotic Association and trade unions. Their duty is to follow up and help members in offices, organizations, factories, schools, hospitals, construction sites, agricultural communes and cooperatives and other grouping to implement their policies and state policies and to perform the duties and tasks of the LNDF.

The LNDF is set up at four levels: central, provincial and municipal, district, and grassroots.

At the central level and the provincial and municipal level, LNDF committees consist of:

- representatives of equivalent party committees;
- representatives of equivalent mass organizations;
- representatives of grassroots committees, intellectuals, scholars, monks, people's representatives and hill tribes;
- influential cadres experienced in the tasks of the LNDF.

The central committee of the LNDF has nominated seven committee members: Mr Souphanouvong as chairman; Mr Faidaeng Lo Blia Yao, Mr Bolang Boualapha and Mr Khamsouk Keola as the three vice chairmen; and Mr Thit Mouane Saochanthala, Mrs Khampheng Bouphe and Mr Yeu Vu Lo Blia Yao as the three committee members. They are responsible for discussing the various activities of the central LNDF committee during the two congresses of the central LNDF. There are also 69 more central LNDF committee members, who are representatives of mass organizations, intellectuals, scholars, monks, and different ethnic groups around the country.

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CSO: 4206/185

LAOS

SRV-AIDED HOSPITAL IN ATTOPEU DESCRIBED

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 22 Aug 85 p 2

[Excerpts] Attapeu Provincial Hospital was built with the aid of the SRV government because Attapeu is the twin province of Gia Lai Kon Tum. Construction of the hospital was completed and it has been servicing the general public in 1985. There are four complexes, 100 beds, 56 staff personnel, 2 high level medical doctors and 20 middle level medical personnel. In addition, there are permanent Vietnamese surgeons to assist in surgery and diagnosis. Many medical staff personnel have studied in the SRV or the USSR.

Under the old regime, Attapeu Province had only one small hospital called Operation Brotherhood Hospital, which the imperialists and feudalists had built to serve themselves and the rich, but the poor were let to die.

Attapeu Provincial Hospital was built for everybody [starting] after liberation up to the present. Every patient is well treated. All medical doctors and staff in every area have been performing their duties since 1984. There have been 1297 in-house patients, 9 cases of liver and kidney disorders have been operated on, 306 cases of malaria treated with 301 cured, and 213 people operated on. These figures confirm that even though the medical task is heavy, medical staffs have performed their duties thoroughly. In the first 3 months of 1985 there were 421 out of 529 patients cured, 1,333 illness visits and 260 checkups. This has put smiles on the faces of the people of Attapeu Province and they are exerting their efforts to defend and develop a socialist country.

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CSO: 4206/185

LAOS

LPA AIR FORCE TECHNICAL TRAINING MAINTENANCE CAPABILITIES

Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Aug 85 pp 2, 4

[Text] The purpose of Air Force training is to guarantee safety, combat readiness and prompt supplies as needed. Therefore, 10 years technical training has been the fundamental duty and objectives of cadres, engineers and technicians in the Air Force. Along with the growth of the Air Force, technical training has improved in its organization and structure. Quality work has been emphasized in every area.

Air Force technical training has been organized into two parts: skills and the capabilities of cadres, and maintenance to guarantee the efficiency of planes and air safety for each flight.

Cadres and technicians are capable in specialities; 90 percent of them have been trained abroad. They are knowledgeable about navigation technology in theory and in practice. Their knowledge has been growing and they are putting it into practice as shown in the maintenance area. Technicians are determined to struggle and overcome all difficulties. Ninety-five percent of technicians are maintaining combat and supply aircraft with their practical knowledge. In general, technicians are able to meet basic maintenance requirements. Combat aircraft technicians must have the ability to fly, prepare planes for flight, and perform 25, 50, 100, and 200-hour aircraft inspections and maintenance. Technicians also have an 80 percent ability to repair, change parts and engines and fix minor damages.

As for AN-24, AN-26 and Giant-40 passenger aircraft, technicians can do flight preparations and 10-day, 1-month, 3-month, 6-month and 1-year or 1,000-hour flight inspections and maintenance. These technicians can change parts and make minor repairs independently. As for the MI-8 aircraft, they can do flight preparation and do 25-, 50-, 100- and 200-hour inspections and maintenance. They can change the parts for every system independently.

As for MI-6 aircraft, all technicians can also do flight preparation and 50-, 100- and 200-hour inspections and maintenance. They can change parts independently. In addition, they can change large gear boxes and propellers and can make minor repairs in the air.

In general, each year the Supply Aircraft Division has been able to maintain safety successfully and train low-, middle- and high-level technicians by

sending them abroad, so that they can perform their political duties, respond to aviation training needs in order to be prepared to defend the country, and also fly to supply goods to develop the socialist economy. Local low level cadres and technicians are trained in special aviation skills. During the past 10 years, aviation training for the Air Force has obviously grown. The Air Force is prepared for prompt and rapid combat.

12597

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BRIEFS

REDUCTION OF FOOD IMPORTS, ANIMAL DEATHS--Mr Olot Chounramany, deputy minister and head of the Ministry of Irrigation and Agricultural Cooperatives of Vientiane reported about the activities of cultivation, animal husbandry, veterinary medicine, irrigation construction and agricultural cooperative expansion at a review conference held 15-16 August 1985 about the agricultural task over the past 10 years around Vientiane Municipality. His evaluation of animal husbandry over the past 10 years was that Vientiane Municipality has seen a fairly rapid growth in animals. The reason for this is that the state has not only provided vaccines for animals but also has promoted the growing of high breed grasses for animal feed. Epidemics are under control, and the illness mortality rate for animals is low, around 0.5-0.7 percent yearly of the total animal population. Because husbandry has been active, the sickness mortality rate has been low and slaughtering of animals prohibited, so that herds have increased. For example, there were 37,136 water buffalo in 1978, 55,712 in 1985, an increase of 50 percent; 20,400 cattle in 1978, 35,150 in 1985, an increase of 71 percent; 17,748 hogs in 1978 and 50,426 in 1985, an increase of 2.8 times; 541 sheep and lambs in 1978 and 1,918 in 1985, an increase of 3 times; there were 176,250 fowls in 1978 and 532,953 in 1985, an increase of 3 times. In conclusion, prior to liberation, Vientiane Municipality bought thousands of animals from abroad to supply the Vientiane Market yearly. After liberation we have promoted animal husbandry so that we are 70 percent self sufficient; we still must import 30 percent of animals for consumption from abroad. [Excerpts] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 21 Aug 85 p 1] 12597.

AUSTRALIAN-AIDED IRRIGATION WORK--The project for installing water pumping stations at That Lat and Kok Kiang in Keo Oudom District is a cooperative one between Laos and Australia. Installation will be completed at the end of this year for the Kok Kiang station; Tha Lat station will be completed in 1987. [Excerpt] [Vientiane PASASON in Lao 20 Aug 85 p 2] 12597.

ARMY LANGUAGE SCHOOL--The evening of 25 June 1985, the Army Language School organized an exercise at the school club house for graduates of 3 years of Russian language study. Courade Captain Khamdeng, chief of the Army Language School administration, read a report about the past 3 years of the Russian language study section. He gave examples of the results for the 3-year curriculum for the language section: 100 percent of the students passed the exam as planned; 25 percent scored excellent, 15 percent scored good. The results for Cambodian language study were that 40 percent of the students scored excellent and 40 percent scored good. [Excerpts] [Vientiane KONGTHAP PASASON LAO in Lao 4 Jul 85 p 1] 12597

MALAYSIA

DRAFT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH PRC ON DIRECT TRADE

BK170859 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 15 Oct 85 p 18

[Article by Rosli Zakaria]

[Text] Malaysia is hopeful that it will secure direct trade links with China with the success of the discussions between a special economic mission from Malaysia and the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade (CCPIT).

The economic mission, undertaken recently by the Sino-Malay Joint Chambers of Commerce Malaysia (SMJCCM), had also reached an agreement with CCPIT to further promote, support and develop direct trade and to strengthen economic relations between the two countries.

A draft agreement, which would provide direct contacts to be established by both organisations as counterparts as well as CCPIT's unequivocal support to further enhance trade, was also signed.

Announcing this today, mission leader Dr Nawawi Mat Awin said a formal agreement between CCPIT chairman Mr Guo Dongpo and himself on behalf of SMJCCM is expected to be signed during the visit by the prime minister to China.

Dr Nawawi who is also the co-chairman of SMJCCM said the principal objective of the mission was to ascertain the willingness and commitment of China to support fully the development of direct trade lines between the two countries.

"Besides the prospects of enhancement of bilateral trade, Malaysia has found opportunities to invest in manufacturing industries and in the service and construction sector in China," he said.

Dr Nawawi and his 16-member mission were in China from Oct 2 to 9. The mission members are from the Malay Chamber of Commerce and Industry Malaysia (MCCIM), the Associated Chinese Chambers of Commerce and Industry Malaysia (ACCIM), Pemas and Government officials.

"We are optimistic about the prospects for trade and investments between Malaysia and China."

He believes that bilateral trade could be increased and expanded without the involvement of intermediary countries.

"At the moment the volume of trade undertaken by a third country is quite significant," he said.

On whether the abolishment of approved permits (APs) would affect direct trade between the two countries, he said: "I was not given the mandate to discuss this matter.

"However, I deny any suggestion that the approved permits are discriminatory against China.

"If there is any discrimination it is against Malaysia because we have to go to third countries to export our products. If we develop direct trade we might not need any approved permits," he added.

CSO: 4200/96

MALAYSIA

COMMENTARY DEFENDS THAI-U.S. LOGISTICS AGREEMENT

BK101128 Kuala Lumpur International Service in English 0800 GMT 10 Oct 85

[Unattributed commentary]

[Text] The Vietnamese state controlled media, not unexpectedly of course, is engaged in an all out bid to discredit the defense aid treaty that the Government of Thailand has entered into with the United States. All the intemperate comments have interpreted the treaty as a hostile act against the peace-loving Vietnamese. The whole world, and particularly the nations that are Thailand's immediate neighbors, know exactly what Vietnamese protestations of peace really amount to. The reality of the role is more important than the rhetoric. The people of Thailand have had any number of anxious moments because of Vietnam's persistence in not only seeking to oust the anti-Vietnamese occupying forces of the tripartite coalition but also in violating Thai territory. The Aranyaprathet border region has had to bear the brunt of Vietnamese attacks and many innocent Thai citizens have lost their lives, and even those who escape the crossfire lived under severe strain. Vietnam, which for several years took a severe beating from American bombing should know only too well what damage to lives and property can be caused by military attacks.

Thailand, like every other sovereign state, enjoys a legal right to form any alliances it considers necessary to ensure its territorial integrity. Even the UN Charter recognizes that. No one and no nation is threatening Vietnam, rather it is Vietnam's invasion, occupation, and ruthless takeover of all aspects of Kampuchean life that have sent shockwaves throughout the ASEAN region. This is the part of the world that has had bitter experiences of internal subversion as well as invasions from external sources.

Having witnessed the takeover of Laos and Kampuchea by Vietnam, the ASEAN states cannot be expected to shut their eyes to realities of events and trends in the Indochina region. Thailand is in every sense of the word a frontline state. That situation is not one of its own making. Vietnam should be prepared to accept all the probable consequences of its aggressive policy. The Vietnamese are reported to have said that the Thailand-U.S. treaty does not contribute to making Southeast Asia a region of peace, stability, and cooperation. The truth is that it is Vietnamese intransigence that is responsible for the lack of peace, stability, and cooperation throughout this region of Southeast Asia.

ASEAN has always been advocating the wider acceptance of the Kuala Lumpur declaration of the creation of a zone of peace, freedom, and neutrality. The six ASEAN states have evolved many areas in which they have cooperation and coordination of policies. They have always held out the hand of friendship and goodwill, but Vietnam has not responded positively. Instead it has allowed itself to become a client state of the Soviet Union. The Malaysian prime minister's proposal for holding of proximity talks as the preliminary step to a permanent solution of the Kampuchean issue was also disregarded. The treaty with the U.S. will give Thailand more security, and this will also strengthen its ability to cope with any military incursions into its territory by Vietnam.

CSO: 4200/67

MALAYSIA

OFFICIAL SEES INCREASE IN 'COMMUNIST' ACTIVITY

BK100449 Kuala Lumpur NEW STRAITS TIMES in English 8 Oct 85 p 10

[Excerpt] Ipoh, Mon--Acting Inspector-General of Police Tan Sri Mohamed Amin Othman today urged the police and public to be on the alert against an increase in communist terrorist activities in the country.

He said recently there were shooting incidents between police field force personnel and terrorists in forest reserves in Lenggong, Perak, Serendah in Selangor and Bentong in Pahang.

He said there was increasing evidence that communist terrorists were trying to return to Negri Sembilan to cause trouble.

Tan Sri Mohamed Amin was speaking at the opening of the Junior Police Officers' Association biennial meeting.

He, however, said the situation was under control and the security forces had been successful in containing the menace.

"Although we have taken stern action against subversive elements belonging to the Communist Party of Malaya and Communist Party of Kalimantan Utara, the terrorists remain stubborn and will re-establish their activities the moment we relax," he said.

CSO: 4200/67

MALAYSIA

MAHATHIR ON ANTI-ISLAM ELEMENTS IN MILITARY

Penang THE STAR in English 21 Sep 85 p 2

[Text] KUALA LUMPUR, Fri.--Members of the armed forces who are anti-religion, particularly anti-Islam, are enemies of the nation, Datuk Seri Dr Mahathir Mohamad said today.

The Prime Minister reminded members of the forces that their job was not only to defend the nation but also to defend a system of government that protected Islam.

It would be appropriate to say that for the Muslim members of the armed forces, their task was to defend Islam, he said.

If they failed to defend the position of Islam in the country, Malaysia would suffer the fate of other nations that had been taken over by the communists, especially those in Central Asia near Afghanistan, he added when opening a mosque at the Defence Ministry here.

Dr Mahathir, who is also Defence Minister, said anti-Islamic groups would try to paint a picture that Islamic practices were freely permitted in their country merely for political purposes.

He also noted that many Islamic countries had accepted the socialist ideology, which did not give a place to Islam.

Dr Mahathir stressed that the nation's armed forces were defending Islam and those who denied this were actually siding with the enemies of Islam and betraying its struggle by trying to weaken the armed forces' spirit.

He also reminded military personnel to be careful when attending so-called religious talks which were actually enemy propaganda.

Officers and men of the armed forces' religious corps should not to be taken in by such deceit, he added.

Dr Mahathir regretted that there were irresponsible groups which tried to influence the people through talks and by spreading lies and deviationist teachings.

He said many reports on the matter had been received and such activities must be checked.

The Prime Minister stressed that solidarity and understanding among the armed forces should be emphasised in talks among Islamic intellectuals.

These elements of solidarity should be instilled in children when they studied religion in the surau and mosques, he said.

Dr Mahathir was also saddened by the fact that many Muslims had fallen in wars between Islamic nations.

He said that although the warring nations were aware of the devastation caused, they continued to do so to achieve their ambitions.

The situation was made worse with the big powers and Israel taking advantage to supply arms to them but this would not ensure victory for either side, he said.--Bernama.

CSO: 4200/87

MALAYSIA

POLITICAL SITUATION IN SARAWAK EXAMINED

Kuching SARAWAK TRIBUNE in English 4 Sep 85 pp 3-4

[Text]

There are growing signs to indicate that Sarawak Chief Minister, Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib bin Mahmud, is rapidly losing the support of his party, Parti Pesaka Bumiputera Bersatu (PBB), and that he may be ousted both from his post as PBB President and as Chief Minister.

His only chance of retaining power depends upon him changing his style of running both the party and his government and seeking a reconciliation with the many enemies he has made within the ranks of PBB. However, the chances of this happening are considered to be remote as he has on several occasions pledged not to change his style as a result of the many criticisms made against him.

The only factor presently working in Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib's favour is that there is no single clear-cut choice from among PBB members who could replace him. None of the senior PBB

members are considered to have the necessary qualities or experience or strength to rally majority support from within PBB to successfully challenge and replace Abdul Taib.

There is one exception, however: Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib's uncle, former Chief Minister and Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Tun Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Rahman Ya'kub, who may yet find himself reluctantly forced to resume the post of PBB President — and perhaps even the post of Chief Minister — if the present political situation worsens and Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib continues on his present course.

Tun Abdul Rahman resigned as Chief Minister of Sarawak in 1981, as a result of poor health following a major heart operation, after leading the state government for 11 years. His resignation paved the way for Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib, the most senior PBB member after Tun

Abdul Rahman, to take over as Chief Minister while Tun Abdul Rahman became Yang di-Pertua Negeri, a post he held for one term until April 1985.

It has been known for some time now that Tun Abdul Rahman has been deeply disappointed — and often shocked — at the manner in which Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib has run the state since becoming Chief Minister in 1981. Until recently, however, he was unable to comment openly, as he was still Head of State, although this did not prevent him from making a number of thinly-veiled criticisms of Abdul Taib, his policies and style.

BOMOHs

Just before stepping down as Yang di-Pertua Negeri, Tun Abdul Rahman issued a statement through his lawyers stating that he had no wish to return to politics. More recently, however, he issued an open letter in which he accused Abdul Taib of resorting to bomohs in

his decision making and implying that he might return to politics if the situation demanded it.

Because Tun Abdul Rahman and Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib are uncle and nephew, many have described the differences between the two men as 'a family dispute'. This, however, is completely incorrect. The differences centre around Tun Abdul Rahman's dissatisfaction with Datuk Patinggi. Haji Abdul Taib's manner of running the government which has been the subject of criticism from various quarters both in the government and within PBB.

Because Tun Abdul Rahman is still held in high esteem throughout the state, he has been receiving a steady stream of complaints against Abdul Taib from numerous sources who have no one else to whom they can complain. Tun Abdul Rahman is said to have made a number of attempts to advise Abdul Taib and to offer him the benefit of his vast experience, only to find his attempts rebuffed or ignored outright.

The complaints made against Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib have been many and varied. His appointment as Chief Minister in the first place was entirely the result of Tun Abdul Rahman's influence. Although never particularly popular in Sarawak, his nomination by Tun Abdul Rahman as his successor as Chief Minister was accepted without murmur by

PBB members throughout the state who had by then invested Tun Abdul Rahman with an almost mystical ability to always do the right thing. In addition, party loyalty to Tun Abdul Rahman was so strong that no PBB member would have thought to question such a decision.

Thus, Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib became Chief Minister of Sarawak without having any real grassroots support in the state or within PBB. Despite this, however, he made no attempt to overcome this weakness and, instead of moving to consolidate his position by developing a close rapport and understanding with PBB leaders and members, Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib chose instead to take the opposite approach.

SUSPICIONS

From the beginning, Abdul Taib chose to ignore veteran PBB leaders, whom he considered to be 'Tun's men' and treated them with suspicion, taking any slight, real or imagined, as proof of some devious scheme they had to topple him. For, strange as it may seem, Abdul Taib has always harboured suspicions about his uncle, and apparently believes that Tun Abdul Rahman has all along been planning to remove him at some appropriate stage.

At some time or another over the four years that Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib has been Chief Minister, virtually all senior PBB members have incurred his

suspensions and it would be difficult to name a single senior member of the top PBB echelon who has been exempt from Abdul Taib's suspicious examination.

For example, two PBB Ministers — Datuk Haji Nor Tahir and Puan Hajjah Hafsa Harun — were once suspected by the Chief Minister. In both cases, his suspicions were aroused by the same minor cause — both Ministers, the Chief Minister felt, had failed to properly organise functions at which he was to attend, leading to the crowds present being too small for his liking. This, the Chief Minister took as attempts to sabotage his leadership and to belittle his popularity.

Another PBB leader to fall foul of Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib was Datuk Alfred Jabu, Deputy Chief Minister. In his case, one of Abdul Taib's most trusted lieutenants openly campaigned against him in the last parliamentary elections, the reason being that the Chief Minister apparently felt that Datuk Jabu was not totally loyal to him.

While Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib was suspicious of virtually the entire top PBB leadership from the time he returned to Sarawak as Chief Minister, party members only grew suspicious of him in return over a period of several years. At first it was only minor irritants that annoyed him, such as his highly affected and often incomprehensible manner of speaking which often left his

audience gasping to understand just exactly what he was trying to tell them. Then it became apparent that the Chief Minister was ignoring party members and purposely distancing himself from them. Whenever he visited different parts of the state he contented himself with inspecting projects and delivering lofty speeches and never took the time to meet with local leaders and discuss matters with them. This was in marked contrast to Tun Abdul Rahman's style of meeting with the local people, no matter how unimportant they may have been, and always keeping the doors of his house open for visitors who knew they could call on him whenever there was a need.

DIVERSION

In Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib's case however, visitors are not only discouraged but virtually prohibited from seeing him. A Public Relations Unit was set up by the Chief Minister, ostensibly to help members of the public to settle any problems that they might have but, in reality, to divert them from the doors to his office. PBB members hoping to meet him in his house are invariably disappointed and are lucky to see him disappearing upstairs the moment he arrives home, never to be seen again for the rest of the evening.

Requests for appointments to meet the Chief Minister are often ignored for months on

end and, in one case, a veteran PBB member, who has helped in his party's campaigns on numerous occasions, has been trying in vain to meet with Abdul Taib for the past four years.

The Chief Minister's reply to criticism such as this has been that he has travelled extensively throughout the state since taking office. But because he has rarely met with grassroots leaders during these visits to discuss local issues with them, considerable resentment has been aroused.

Another issue which has seriously damaged Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib's position has been persistent rumours that he has been consulting with a local bomoh before making any major decisions. It has even been claimed that the loyalty of suspected associates has been referred to this bomoh. With the recent allegation by Tun Abdul Rahman, openly accusing Abdul Taib of resorting to bomohs, this matter has now broken into the open.

For reasons only Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib himself can explain, he has persistently refused to make an emphatic denial that he has involved himself with bomohs. Instead he has chosen to say that he was only answerable to God as far as his religious beliefs were concerned. When the matter was raised in the last sitting of Dewan Undangan Negeri, the Chief Minister spoke in a roundabout manner on the

subject referring, for example, to Joan of Arc and saying that faith could be interpreted in many different ways. Many a saint had been killed after being mistaken for a heretic, he said.

More recently, when Tun Abdul Rahman openly accused him of making use of bomohs, the Chief Minister again refused to make an open denial. He preferred to keep quiet about the many accusations made against him, he said, and did not wish to involve himself in 'petty issues or controversies'.

RUMOURS

Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib is also accused of failing to consult with his Cabinet or party members before making major decisions but this he denies emphatically. His Cabinet meetings, he claims, last much longer than past Cabinet meetings and all Ministers are given ample opportunity to express their opinions. There is little doubt, however, that Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib has failed to consult his party on a number of subjects and this has helped fuel allegations and rumours that 'SUPP is running the government'. Whether this is true or not, Abdul Taib's failure to keep party members informed about what he is doing is largely to blame for the atmosphere which is giving rise to such remarks.

The Chief Minister's reputation amongst PBB members has also taken a nosedive due to

claims that he is too 'cosy' with SUPP leaders and that he is giving away too much to SUPP without gaining anything in return.

One one occasion, it was reported that the three Deputy Chief Minister posts — one each of which is held by PBB, SUPP and PBDS — were to be scrapped, to be replaced by a sole appointee from SUPP. Such a move, had it taken place, would have destroyed the fragile balance of power among the various component parties in the state government and caused untold trouble. Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib quickly denied that such a move was being contemplated but suspicions still linger on due to the fact that the denial was only made after Berjaya's shock defeat in Sabah which demonstrated that an unpopular leader's autocratic actions could cause the downfall of an unpopular state government.

There have also been reports circulating that a number of other posts, which have traditionally been allocated to the supporters of particular parties, are being re-allocated to SUPP nominees.

DAMAGING

PBB suspicions about Abdul Taib's relationship with SUPP have been heightened by the gushing and ingratiating praise that SUPP leaders have heaped upon the Chief Minister and the many implied criticisms that they have made against Tun Abdul Rahman and the

way in which he ran the state government. Comments from SUPP that the land policy of the present state government was much more liberal than in the past is the sort of thing which has disturbed PBB members who jealously guard native land rights in the state.

One particular story which was especially damaging to the Chief Minister's reputation was a report in the Chinese press stating that he was planning to give SUPP a piece of land in each of the seven Divisions on which the party could build its own premises. When this was reported in the press the reaction was quite vitriolic but the Chief Minister, as usual, chose to ignore the furore. A government statement saying that SUPP had not been given any state land did little to quieten the situation as this statement pointedly failed to deny that such a move was being planned or contemplated.

Ironically, in the last Dewan Undangan Negeri sitting, the Chief Minister was to complain that his opponents were using this story to damage his reputation, ignoring the fact that the original announcement was made by SUPP Chairman, Datuk Amar Stephen Yong, one of his staunchest supporters.

The Chief Minister had, in fact, been coming under mounting public criticism for more than a year before he decided it was time for him to hit back and in January of this year he embarked on a

series of political rallies throughout the state, designed to demonstrate the strong grassroots support he was able to command. But if these rallies were intended to cow his critics into silence, they failed miserably for it was apparent from the start that it was the SUPP, rather than Abdul Taib's own party PBB, which was arranging and stage-managing the rallies.

BOASTFUL REMARKS

Nor did the rallies do much to improve Abdul Taib's standing, for it was widely believed that many of those who attended the rallies were paid to do so. In most cases too, the majority of those present were from SUPP which merely emphasised the fact that many in PBB were far from happy with their party President.

In his various speeches at these rallies, the Chief Minister further weakened his public image by making a number of boastful remarks. He claimed, for example, that the people of Sarawak had given him a mandate to lead the state in the 1983 state elections when it was, in reality, the State Barisan Nasional which had been given the mandate. Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib's leadership was not an issue during the elections.

The Chief Minister has also fallen into the habit of making numerous derogatory remarks about the previous administration of Tun

Abdul Rahman. Ironically, some SUPP Dewan Undangan Negeri members have been echoing Abdul Taib's remarks, forgetting apparently that their party was a partner in the government administration they are now so fond of belittling.

Datuk Patinggi Abdul Taib forgets, however, that Tun Abdul Rahman is a revered figure in Sarawak, especially amongst the Bumiputra community and thus his remarks belittling Tun Abdul Rahman merely work against him. This is especially so as it is common knowledge that he was for long a protege of Tun Abdul Rahman and owes his present position entirely to his uncle.

But Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib is relatively safe so long as Tun Abdul Rahman does not decide that it is necessary for him to return to politics, if only for the sole purpose of removing Abdul Taib and preparing the way for a better candidate for the post of Chief Minister. If Tun Abdul Rahman does make such a move — and this is no longer the remote possibility it once was — then there can be no question but that the entire PBB party machinery will immediately switch its loyalty back to Tun Abdul Rahman, leaving Datuk Patinggi Haji Abdul Taib no alternative but to resign or face the ignominy of being unceremoniously removed from office.

NEW ZEALAND

DEFENSE CHIEFS' 'UNPRECEDENTED' WARNING ANALYZED

HK160319 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 9 Oct 85 p 4

[Editorial: "An Unprecedented Warning for NZ"]

[Text] In an action unprecedented anywhere in the West since the end of the Second World War, four former chiefs of defence and 12 ex-chiefs of staff have joined in asking the Government to return this country to full membership of Anzus.

They have entered the debate because, as they say, Mr Palmer's visit to Washington showed that there was no possibility of a political resolution to the situation. In these circumstances, they feel that the public is entitled to be made aware of their serious concern that our anti-nuclear policy is "unreasonable, damaging and inconsistent with our national character and history."

At the same time, from Seoul, the Minister of Finance, Mr Douglas, said that to "some extent" our anti-nuclear policies were being used to compensate the Labour Left Wing for Rogernomics.

A payoff, in other words.

Last week from Tokyo, the president of the Labour Party, Ms Margaret Wilson, said that "non-alignment would be our natural progression."

Since the middle 1960s the Soviets' land forces have nearly trebled in the Far East while a third of their naval forces and strategic bombers, nearly half of their strategic missiles, one in three of their intermediate range SS-20s and more than one in four of their fighter aircraft are now stationed there.

The Pacific is becoming increasingly full of military power and while the facts are freely discussed in Australia, the United States, Britain and Europe there seems a certain reluctance to spell them out here.

We cannot opt out of the defence of the West without slightly increasing the burden on our natural partners--like-minded democratic people who not only have to bear the financial cost of nuclear weaponry but have to have these weapons on their soil as well.

The group of former defence chiefs regard it "as quite insupportable that New Zealand should seek to divorce itself from reality by basing its security thinking on narrow and insular concepts implying non-alignment."

It is unreasonable to believe that we could somehow preserve ourselves from a nuclear war. Our way of life depends on Western values and we have a stake in preserving them through support for genuine disarmament. As the defence chiefs point out, we cannot regard ourselves "as uniquely privileged to stand apart and yet secure in a divided world."

Our old soldiers, sailors and airmen are still serving their country in giving this warning to New Zealanders about what is at stake here.

The action of these distinguished servicemen, while motivated by a concern for our future, could also reflect a frustration with the refusal of the Government to spell out its defence and foreign politics.

When Ms Wilson kite-flies the idea of non-alignment from Tokyo and the fourth ranking member of the New Zealand Government confirms from Seoul that our anti-nuclear policies are in part a trade-off to the Left the Government must respond with a detailed explanation of the direction in which it plans to take us all.

CSO: 4200/89

NEW ZEALAND

OPPOSITION LEADER ON ALLIES' SLOW SUPPORT

HK080729 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 1 Oct 85 p 2

[Text] New Zealand's position in the Western Alliance has slipped so badly that messages of support for its stand on the Rainbow Warrior affair had to be "virtually dragged" out of its traditional allies, opposition leader Jim McLay said today.

Just back from nearly four weeks of travel through the United States, Europe, Britain and Australia, Mr McLay said a consistent message he received--particularly from British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher--was that "New Zealand has not been seen in the last 12 months to be pulling its weight in the Western Alliance."

He was concerned at how relations had deteriorated in that time.

An example was "the obvious reluctance of our friends to come out publicly and strongly on the Rainbow Warrior affair. Fourteen months ago it would have been unthinkable to have suggested that they wouldn't have made strongly critical statements, and as it is each one of them that has made a statement has done so very reluctantly indeed."

Mr McLay said Prime Minister David Lange was to blame for this, because of his role in the deterioration of the ANZUS Treaty. Last week Mr Lange had admitted that relations with the U.S. could not improve while the port access question remained a "major irritant" and he had made it clear that he was prepared to sacrifice ANZUS in the interests of a more harmonious relationship.

"Now what he's saying is that ANZUS is the obstacle to a good relationship between New Zealand and the United States. There was nothing wrong with ANZUS or with our relationship until Mr Lange came along. He changed it, and now he's trying to blame the treaty for the changed relationship and the current strain between the two countries," Mr McLay said.

The following are excerpts from other issues canvassed at a press conference with Mr McLay:

--On National trailing Labour by 10 percentage points in the latest poll: "It doesn't worry me... the Rainbow Warrior was obviously the major 'influencing'

factor. But look at the polls of the last six to nine months. They've been extraordinarily volatile. They've led, we've led, if you draw the line on a graph the figures go up and down like a yoyo... I'm quite happy with a situation where in most of the polls in recent times we've achieved a level of support of around 43 percent, and you have to go back a long time in the National Party's recent history, to about 1978 in fact, to find us consistently maintaining a level of that order."

--On speculation that his deputy, Mr Jim Bolger, is leaning towards favouring a return to regulatory controls on aspects of the economy: "(Mr Bolger's special) was interpreted in a couple of newspaper articles as being a departure from what we've been saying over the past couple of months. But I've read that speech very carefully, and I can assure you that it is not. Mr Bolger and I both spoke about economic issues at the National Party conference and we don't depart one word from what we said then....What he did do was to analyse many of the problems being faced by the New Zealand economy, and he made it very clear that there were a number of options that any government operating in a market economy had to consider, but at no stage did he advocate any form of return to regulations or intervention from the government... and I can assure you that there is no intention to return to any form of intervention such as we had in the past."

--On the wage round: "It's very disturbing where it's going... Before the wage round commenced the government was talking about the urgent need to keep the figures down below 10 percent. Certainly, if they went over 12 percent that would be carried through in inflationary pressures right through to the end of 1986."

--On Sir Robert Muldoon's claim that Labour could go to an early election and win: "Quite frankly his comments are irrelevant. He doesn't know what is happening in the National Party organisation at the moment. He hasn't, of course, been a member of the National Party's executive since December last year."

--On whether Labour may, in fact, go to an early election: "Mr Lange keeps saying that he's not going to have an early election, which probably is an indication that he might be intending it....I'm happy to take him on at any time, more than happy."

CSO: 4200/64

NEW ZEALAND

FIRM, BEIJING INSTITUTE SIGN MEMORANDUM

HK091605 Wellington THE EVENING POST in English 5 Oct 85 p 5

[Text] New Zealand and Chinese computer experts have signed an agreement that they hope will pave the way for the introduction of a joint computer-learning system to the world market.

The Lower Hutt computer software firm Progeni has signed a memorandum of co-operation leading to a possible future joint-venture deal with the large Beijing Institute of Aeronautics and Astronautics (BIAA).

The first stage of the agreement, which is now in effect, involves both parties co-operating over the establishment of a computer education centre at BIAA, the institute's vice-principal, Professor Shen Shituan, told the "Post."

Both parties would also study the possibilities of using Progeni's fourth-generation learning system in China, develop software and hardware for the system that was suitable for China, explore markets in China and abroad, and find ways to ensure balanced returns.

Professor Shen said the learning system was seen as an important educative tool in China. He said Progeni was at the leading edge in the field.

Progeni's managing director, Mr Perce Harpham, described the agreement as a "major strategic step for us and indeed a major breakthrough perhaps in developing New Zealand technology in the world market."

He said the New Zealand market was too small to enable the company to develop the experience and capability required to exploit the world market.

Mr Harpham also announced the sale of 10 Progeni 2 computers worth \$30,000 to the Wellington Teachers College.

CSO: 4200/64

PHILIPPINES

FORMER VICE PRESIDENT TAGS NEGROS FLASHPOINT OF REVOLUTION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Article by Vic Barranco]

[Text]

"If there would be a revolution in the Philippines, it would start in Negros, the heart of sugarcandia," former Vice President Fernando H. Lopez said in a press conference recently in California where he is on a business trip.

Breaking his self-imposed silence in the last 13 years, Lopez, in the press conference, reacted sharply to the deteriorating conditions of peace and law enforcement in the Visayan islands, particularly in his home region, Western Visayas.

"The people there (in Negros) had known a better life, but now they are suffering more than anybody else," Lopez said in a recent issue of the Filipino Times. "The New People's Army (NPA) is having an easy time recruiting followers there," he added.

"Today 80 per cent of Filipinos live in dire poverty, 40 per cent of deaths are caused by malnutrition, and starvation stalks the island of Negros," Lopez said.

"Almost every Filipino is suffering. But the people of Negros are suffering more. Sugar industry is down and plantation owners can't help their workers. The government is not helping any by allowing sugar to be bought at P100 a picul when it commands a much higher price in the world market, about P600 a picul," he said.

Lopez, fondly called "Toto Nanding" by the Visayans, was the running mate of President Marcos in their successful presidential bid, with Lopez getting more votes than Marcos.

Lopez, however, was unceremoniously booted out from office when Marcos declared martial law.

The new regime immediately went full speed taking over private properties of many prominent Filipino families it tagged as enemies.

The Lopez brothers, Fernando and Don Eugenio, a businessman and industrialist were the biggest losers, with the attachment of even one property alone, the Manila Electric Railway and Light Company (Meralco) which is now valued at P4 billion, conservatively.

Lopez said if the coming presidential election is not run fairly, Filipinos will use force to bring down Marcos and his regime.

"I think the people have reached the limit of their patience," he said.

"The death of Ninoy Aquino, the rampant corruption, the extreme poverty and the scandalous bleeding of the economy are ingredients for a terrible explosion," the Filipino Times of San Francisco quoted Lopez as saying.

PHILIPPINES

20,000 MARCH AGAINST 'U.S.-MARCOS DICTATORSHIP' IN SAMAR

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Sep 85 p 9

[Text]

About 20,000 marchers from the whole of Samar poured into the streets Friday to display their disenchantment with the US-Marcos dictatorship.

The mass action was generally peaceful except for the reported arrests of 8 youths by military intelligence operatives.

The protest march began from barangay Lagundi, some three kilometers from here. It passed by the provincial capitol where the marchers had a dialogue with the governor, and ended at the town plaza in San Bartolome St.

In addressing the indignant marchers, Western Samar Gov. Tomas Ricalde reiterated his support for

the people, referring to their security and economic problems.

He told the crowd that he does not tolerate military abuses and will always uphold the people's rights.

Meanwhile, Malaya sources disclosed that two youths were abducted by Military Intelligence Group (MIG) operatives along Allen Ave. here Friday morning.

They were identified as Arling Ogalit, 17; and Willy Rica, 24, both of barangay Cantato, Paranas, Western Samar.

Six other youths, including a certain Belen, Tonyo, Dolfo, and Sito, of barangay Bunuanan here were also reportedly arrested by the military, Malaya sources said.

Fr. Noel Gaertlan, a Redemptorist priest, condemned the military for allegedly spreading rumors designed to discredit the integrity of missing Redemptorist priest Fr. Rosaleo "Rudy" Romano.

"Like anyone, I fear the military and its intelligence operatives but I have to tell the truth," said the outspoken Irish priest in Waray-Waray.

He challenged the marchers to speak the truth everytime so that those in high offices could hear their collective plea.

BAYAN regional chairman Atty. Ben Garduce warned that if the government is no longer responsive to the needs of the people, then the people have the right to change that government.

PHILIPPINES

FORMER NPA GUERRILLAS 'REVEAL' MILITARY INFILTRATION

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 13 Sep 85 pp 1, 8

[Article by Jimmy Montejo: "Rebel Spies in Military"]

[Text]

Two former leaders of the New People's Army guerillas yesterday revealed that the dissident movement had infiltrators in the military.

They said that the infiltrators have been instrumental in the success of raids on military detachments, and arms and ammunition supply of NPA fighters.

The two were among 49 former NPA and Moro National Liberation Front guerillas presented by Brig. Gen. Eduardo Ermita, AFP civil relations chief, during yesterday morning's press conference at Camp Aguinaldo.

The group included 14 ranking rebel leaders, four of them women.

They were identified as Simon Palaan, alias Ka Elpid, CPP/NPA political leader of Fr. Zacarias Agatep in Abra; Elpidio Ramos, alias Ka Sablot, Jack, Randy and Rama, political leader of Fr. Conrado Balweg; Eduardo Orpilla, alias Kumander Oret, LC and Jay, CPP/NPA district commander and district secretary of the Cagayan Regional Party Committee; Francisco

Rigor, alias Ka Jenner, CPP/NPA section committee leader and propagandist operating in Cagayan; Salve Regalario, alias Abe, intelligence officer and vice team leader of the Student Youth Party operating in Camarines Sur; Abdunasser Asmawi, alias Natio and Hunasil, MNLF information officer, central committee operating in Zamboanga City; Hadji Riduan Indama, alias Ka Haj, member of the MNLF provincial committee in Basilan;

Josephine Lahaylahay and Constantine Lahaylahay, CPP-NPA political organizer and political officer in Misamis Occidental; Nicolas Jansalin, alias Karlo, CPP-NPA chairman of the White Area Committee operating in Misamis Oriental; Moselit Macas alias Jean Ybanez, research and documentation officer based in Misamis Oriental; Agosto Altares, alias Neil, Dexter, Bong, Joseph, and John, political officer and Sparrow Unit based in South Cotabato; Maura Mula, political organizer for women of the White Area Committee and Gregorio Baral, team leader of local guerilla unit, both operating in South

Cotabato.

While one of the surrenderees claimed that they have infiltrated the military only on the detachment level, another alleged they have men within the higher level of military command.

"We even had a major working for us," he added.

Another returnee confirmed reports that Brig. Gen. Tomas Karingal, superintendent of the Northern Police District who was slain last year, was murdered by a Sparrow team.

He said the liquidation team consisted of 9 men. Three allegedly got inside the Fishers' Reef restaurant and shot dead Karingal while the rest stayed outside as lookouts.

He said he got the information from documents reaching their unit for evaluation.

Another returnee, a 17-year-old lass who said she was with the underground movement for two years, disclosed that certain members of the religious sector were actively involved in propaganda movement against the government.

She identified a priest and a nun who allegedly delivered lectures to communist propagandists.

The returnees who voluntarily gave themselves up said they surrendered because of disappointments over unfulfilled promises of the movement.

They also confirmed forced taxation being imposed by the NPA on the people.

PHILIPPINES

BUTZ AQUINO LAMPOONED IN PRO-ADMINISTRATION DAILY

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 14 Sep 85 pp 1, 3

[Commentary by Pons Basan in the "Bull's Eye" Column: "Butz Aquino No Angel Himself"]

[Text] "TWO OPPOSITION BETS WOULD BE SUICIDAL." — Butz Aquino.

Yes, Virginia, it would be suicidal for him if he is one of the two.

• • •

Agapito Aquino made this statement before a joint meeting of Rotary Club in Davao City recently. Butz (we wonder where he got his unusual monicker when our great great ancestors would have preferred "PL. TONG") lambasted the Marcos administration in his speech before the Rotarians as if he himself was an angel wearing a halo around his head. In a classic statement of straddling two horses (in cowboy parlance he has a foot each planted on the back of two horses running side by side), he said, "I am non-communist but not anti-communist" which led our colleague Manny Villoriente to brand him as a "non-anti communist. Tsk! ts!

• • •

If we remember correctly, the late Ninoy Aquino returned to the Philippines for a short of reconciliation but, unfortunately, he died on the tarmac before

reaching his native Tarlac. His sibling Butz vowed to carry on the torch but, what do you know? Butz (or Pitong) could not even reconcile with his family. It is of common knowledge that he left his wife (a daughter of former ambassador Mauro Mendez), a son and two daughters for reasons of his own. The late Ninoy wanted him to reconcile with his family but Butz preferred to make speeches and lead jogging demonstrations against the Marcos administration after Ninoy's death. And he intimated his desire to jog all the way to Malacañang come election time despite his shortcomings. How silly ca none get.

• • •

We owe an apology to MNR Minister Dolfo del Rosario for mentioning him in this column as having snubbed the PSAS convention recently. As it was, we based it on a news item and we had already submitted our column when Dr. Arsenio Braga submitted his letter-denial that Minister del Rosario was invited after all. So, how can Dolfo snub them (PSAS)? Only "Typhoon" Andoy snubbed the PSAS confab, it appears. So, all's

well that ends well (for Dolfo, at least).

• • •

Boy Nograles cries "Foul!" the way the military is implementing the new policy of releasing detainees which is allegedly heavily tilted in favor of the local KBL. "Wonder Boy" that he is he is "wondering" why it is only now that the local KBL people are getting interested in the plight of the poor detainees.

Why, Boy, it is a sure sign that elections are just around the corner. And the local KBLs are concerned over your "free the detainees" crusade because you are making waves.

• • •

The irony of it, some Nograles admirers say, is that Boy is conscientiously working for the release of these detainees jailed by a KBL administration only for them to be released to the credit of local KBL people Nest.

• • •

But don't worry, Boys. These detainees and their relatives know full well who is really working hard for their release no matter as to who the detainees are remanded to. If you want proof, just make a discreet visit to Nograles' law office. The silent proof is that it is always full of relatives of those picked up by the military. They always run to him for assistance.

• • •

We understand the predicament of Col. Laudie Kahulugan, Metrodacom commander. Much as he would still like to accommodate Boy Nograles (perhaps he believes in the sincerity of the man), he has to follow orders from "above" in the tradition of a good soldier. Of course, he is outranked by Recom XI commander Gen. Tan-Gatne who seemed to be "outranked" in turn by a 2nd World War guerrilla colonel who is now an MP and a deputy minister.

PHILIPPINES

TEXT OF CORY AQUINO RISK SEMINAR ADDRESS IN SINGAPORE

Makati MR. & MS. in English 4-10 Oct 85 pp 27-30

[Paper by Cory Aquino, read at the Country Risk Seminar on the Philippines held at the Pavilion Inter-Continental Hotel, Singapore, 1 October 1985: "Write Off Marcos Regime But Not the Philippines"]

[Text]

I HAVE been asked to speak on the subject "Political Development and Political Succession in the Philippines Today". Since the subject touches on development, we must begin from the past, and since it includes succession, we also have to look not just at the present but also in the future. My initial task therefore is to set the scope of my comments by determining how much I should go into the past and how far into the future. Allow me therefore to say first of all that I shall begin from 1972, then I shall go into 1983 and today, and thereafter "speculate" about the future into 1987. However, what I hope to present to you is not strictly a chronology of events but more a panorama of effects. I hope that I can give you a picture of where we are today and thereby help you decide whether you will participate in our future or not.

1972, as you well know, is significant for us, because it was in that year that President Marcos imposed martial law on the nation. Mr. Marcos was then in the last year of his second four-year term as President. Under the Constitution then in effect he was not allowed to seek a third successive term. By imposing martial law and thereafter orchestrating the introduction of a new Constitution he was able to remain as President until 1981 when presidential elections were held — the first since 1969. He ran against a straw Opposition candidate and, as expected, won a fresh six-year presidential term reportedly by the unprecedented majority of 80% of the votes.

His present term, in the ordinary course of events, should end in 1987, although as you well know, events have not been very ordinary in my country. It is in fact for this reason that we are here today.

At this point, allow me to outline for you, the governing rules on succession. It is an interesting succession law, but its formulation was not less intriguing. After 1972 and prior to 1981, a span of nine years, we absolutely had no idea how the successor of Mr. Marcos was to be chosen. I suppose we were then operating on the presumption of his immortality. In 1981, however, a constitutional amendment was introduced providing for the creation of an Executive Committee which was designated as temporary successor to the powers of the presidency should a vacancy in the presidency occur. Nobody really believed that such a succession scheme would work. Thus, when the political and economic crisis worsened after the death of my husband Ninoy, at a time when mortality seemed to be catching up with Mr. Marcos, there was much agitation for the formulation of a more workable succession scheme. My impression is that much of the agitation came from the international business community which was seeking assurance of political stability in the country. Mr. Marcos grudgingly yielded. In 1984 a new constitutional amendment was introduced restoring the vice-presidency — or, more exactly, promising the restoration of the vice-presidency, because the amendment did not allow for the immediate election of a vice-president. Publicly Mr. Marcos announced that he was allergic to a living vice-president. Thus, although the office of the vice-presidency has been restored, we have no vice-president. As the Constitution stands now, the succession procedure should run thus: should a vacancy for any reason occur in the presidency before 1987, the Speaker of the National Assembly will temporarily assume the presidency until a president or vice-president is elected. Theoretically the interregnum should last roughly only about seventy days.

This is where we are today on the matter of succession. My lawyer friends, however, tell me that the obscurities in our Constitution have by no means been resolved by the new succession law. Recently the President floated the idea of dissolving the National Assembly. He has also

dangled the possibility of cutting short his term to allow for presidential elections before 1987. The question has thus arisen: Should the President dissolve the Assembly and at the same time step down to allow for presidential elections, who will take care of the presidency since there would then be no Speaker? At the moment, nobody really knows the answer; but I am sure that as in the past some answer will be found, and, hopefully, it will be a peaceful one.

You will pardon me if I have taken up so much time discussing our succession law. I believe, however, that it is a necessary framework for placing recent political developments in perspective. Moreover, when you look at the variations the succession law has taken over a period of merely four years without any opportunity whatsoever for testing any of the various formulas, you can get the feel of how law can be formulated and reformulated to serve the purposes of one man. In fact, I might mention one completely ad hoc reformulation made before the presidential election of 1981. At the time Ninoy was 48; the age requirement for president was raised to 50! We have so far been lucky in that the ad hoc reformulations have not led the nation into total cataclysm. But, without doubt, the political development that we seek now is a departure from this uncertain situation, and the political succession we hope to take place will permanently arrest the perpetuation of our growing miseries.

I said earlier that the agitation by the international business community for a workable succession scheme in my country was motivated by the desire to see political stability in the nation. It is my firm conviction, however, that genuine stability in the Philippines is not possible so long as Mr. Marcos is in power. My conviction rests on three premises.

First, the net result of the constitutional restructuring which began with the imposition of martial law in 1972 is a governmental system whose distinguishing characteristic is "centralized patronage". All benefits come from the central patron in Malacanang Palace. The benefits go to choice civilian cronies, to favored local and central government officials, and to relatives and loyalists in the military. *Utang-na-loob*, or a deep sense of personal gratitude, is a characteristic of the Filipino. Benefits create *utang-na-loob*. The

beneficiaries become beholden to the patron; the patron is sustained by the beneficiaries. Such a centralized patronage system precludes the possibility of reform coming from above. If you have followed the chronicling of hidden wealth stories in my country, you will readily see what I mean.

Secondly, while the centralized patronage system precludes reform, the national momentum for reform is difficult to reverse. As the song says, when an immovable wall meets an irresistible force, something's got to give. Initially, the momentum began to escalate until it reached a level which conveniently provided Mr. Marcos with the excuse to impose martial law in 1972. It exploded into yellow and red energy when Ninoy was assassinated in 1983. The momentum is still gathering strength and only genuine reform can tame it.

Thirdly, despite the IMF agreement, local and international confidence that is so necessary to our economic recovery continues to be elusive. The escalating insurgency and the unresolved questions touching on the integrity of Mr. Marcos and of the people who surround him combine to make the existing system unworthy of trust and confidence.

Thus, when you put these three together: (1) a centralized patronage system that makes essential reform impossible; (2) a momentum for reform that is driving the masses to pound their fists at the palace gates; and (3) both international and domestic business communities that are reluctant to risk employment-generating investments to relieve poverty-induced social unrest; then you do not have a formula for genuine stability. What must be the answer to these three? Only one thing: Mr. Marcos must go — but, peacefully.

But you will ask: What is so peculiar about 1985 which makes it urgent for us to be rid of Mr. Marcos now when we have had him since 1965 and even after he imposed martial law in 1972? We must admit that he has skillfully engineered the extended duration of a martial law situation. When martial law was declared in September 1972, Mr. Marcos combined cooptation, international support, propaganda and the selective use of force to secure acceptance of authoritarianism as a valid prescription for developing countries. With several countries in the Asian region apparently successful with similar regimes,

many Filipinos were prepared to give Mr. Marcos the benefit of the doubt. But the situation now is different from what I remember of those early, lonely years of martial law. The promise of a benign ruler swiftly and efficiently dispensing justice, economic development and public order has not quite materialized. "Smiling martial law", he had called it, but the smile swiftly became a cruel smirk.

True it is that he will leave us a legacy of visible physical structures. Few of them however are of permanent value. For there has been enormous waste in projects born of what a critic has called an obsessive "edifice complex". Despite the "blessings" of martial rule, the growth rate in per capita income in the Philippines was among the lowest in East and Southeast Asia from 1972 to 1983 and, since then, that growth rate has registered a precipitous decline. In the region, the Philippines is the only country to default on its external debt. During the same martial law period, the structure of society and of income distribution has become more inequitable, and the Philippines has acquired one of the worst records of human rights violations in the world as well as the fastest growing indigenous insurgency. From a position of economic and political pre-eminence prior to 1972, the Philippines today has become the problem country of Asia.

If we were to characterize the style of leadership of Mr. Marcos, the phrase that would best describe it is "management by illusion". But the reality is that the regime of Mr. Marcos is finished. No amount of media manipulation or officious bravado can change the reality of our economic and moral desolation. Mr. Marcos faces the classic dilemma that every dictator must eventually reach — he is running out of illusions and of options, and can only continue in power by the use of force or fraud.

If we are so certain that Mr. Marcos has his back against the wall, is it possible then to displace him without resorting to the use of violence and thereby triggering the cycles of instability and suppression that his removal seeks to avoid? This, I am sure, is a question that ranks high in the minds of investors.

Those of us who believe in peaceful processes know that this is a difficult middle ground to take. But we have to hope. For the sake of our country we have to hope that a safe passage is

possible. I am confident that a peaceful political solution is possible. I base my confidence principally on four factors: first, the capacity of Opposition parties to unite; second, the electoral militancy of the awakened Filipino; third, the moral leadership of the church; fourth, the reform movement in the military.

I am confident that the Opposition will unite under one candidate when the presidential elections are held. For there are more shared values than personal ambition which are deeply felt and will ultimately prevail.

I am confident that, as in the 1984 elections, the ordinary citizen will appear in great numbers to support the National Citizens Movement for Free Elections and the public school teachers in safeguarding the ballot.

I am also confident that political parties and the citizenry will be able to draw support from two important sectors of society — the church and the military. Both have a dominating presence in the countryside, and this is where the insurgency problem is critical and where sixty per cent of the voters reside. We have reason to hope that both sectors will play their rightful role at the proper time.

The moral leadership of the church and how it is expressed and exercised will influence the degree of involvement of the so-called silent majority. The church is already outspoken and active on issues of human rights and total human development. The appeal of its wider mission in society is reflected in the increase of priestly vocations, especially from the rural areas, a phenomenon unusual in Catholic countries today.

With respect to the military, there is not a single scenario for transition in which it will not be a decisive factor. And although I am convinced that misguided elements in the military had a direct hand in the assassination of Ninoy, I am not prepared to condemn all 13,000 officers and the entire military establishment for a heinous crime committed by a handful of Mr. Marcos' most loyal henchmen. I am also encouraged to learn that precisely because the honor and integrity of the entire officer corps has been tainted by the reprehensible acts of a small minority, that a reform movement has now emerged within the military establishment, and is growing in strength. This movement is characterized by genuine military idealism, and is committed to the use of

constitutional means. It is also supported by many retired military officers with impeccable credentials.

My friends, in conclusion, let me appeal to you. Write off the Marcos regime, but do not write off the Philippines. Although Mr. Marcos has devastated our economy and our democratic institutions, ours is a country rich in both human and natural resources. It is also a country with an innate sense of morality and fair play that somehow surfaces in time of deep crisis.

Ninoy never lost faith in the Filipino. In fact, twelve years ago on August 27, 1973, when Ninoy was brought to trial before a military commission, he declared:

"I have faith in the Filipino. I believe that with all the resources at his disposal and given the facts and the truth the Filipino can resolve any difficulty and achieve his vision of a good and just society."

In the past two years, I have become deeply involved in the struggle for the restoration of our rights and freedoms. I made a pledge to my husband, when I kissed him in his coffin, that I would continue his fight for the cause of justice and democracy. It would seem that many men and women from almost all sectors of society have been inspired by Ninoy's courage and sacrifice and have also committed themselves to the cause. When teachers, students, priests, nuns, businessmen, laborers, professionals, housewives and even grandmothers and grandfathers join us in our protest rallies and demonstrations, then I realize in wonderment and fulfillment that indeed, as Ninoy said: "The Filipino is worth dying for".

Perhaps I can best describe the prevailing sentiments and attitudes of most of the Opposition forces by again quoting from Ninoy who wrote the following in 1977 from his prison cell in Fort Bonifacio:

"I have done what I believe is my duty to do. I have wrested from life the joy and freedom of doing what has to be done, speaking what has to be spoken, and leaving the consequences up to God".

Thank you for this honor!

PHILIPPINES

BAYAN DENIES LINK TO NPA TOWNHALL RAID

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

The Bagong Alyan-
sang Makabayan-
Southern Tagalog yes-
terday denied it had
anything to do with
the New People's
Army raid on the
Sariaya town hall in
which the rebels seized
10 assorted firearms.

In a press statement,
Bayan-ST planned
only a demonstration
in front of Camp
Nakar in Lucena city
after which the pro-
testers would disperse.

Instead, Bayan-ST
said, the police and
military blocked the
marchers, precipita-
ting their stakeout in
which more than
5,000 marchers took
part.

"All marchers were
duly accounted for by

the organizers and no
one but no one was al-
lowed to leave the
premises till 6 a.m. of
the next day," Bayan
said.

It further clarified
that when the NPA
raid took place, "all
marchers were in the
stakeout premises."

"Bayan-ST con-
demns the military
linking of the marchers
to the NPA raid as it
also condemns the
military's stubbornness
and unreasonableness
for curtailing the
marchers' constitution-
al right to peaceful
assembly," Bayan-ST
said in the statement
signed by its secretary
general Fr. Joe Dixon.

CSO: 4200/85

PHILIPPINES

MNLF 4TH GENERAL MEETING COMMUNIQUE REPORTED

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Sep 85 p9

[Article by Jan Maridul, Correspondent: "MNLF Statement Says: 'Moro State Imminent'"]

[Text]

The Moro National Liberation Front (MNLF) has asked the world community, especially the Southeast Asian countries, to support the Bangsa Moro people's birthright to self-determination and national independence, declaring that the emergence of the "Bangsa Moro Republik" in the south is now only a matter of time.

In a communique furnished Malaya, the leadership of the MNLF, including its military arm, the Bangsa Moro Army (BMA), renewed its vow to pursue uncompromisingly and to "fight till the end of time and to the last man" to regain what they call the freedom and sovereignty of the Bangsa Moronation.

The communique contained the proceedings and decisions of the Fourth General Meeting of the MNLF national and regional leaders held last March 5 at a still undisclosed place. Nur Misuari, chairman of the front's central committee and reputedly the brain of the Bangsa Moro revolution, reportedly presided over the meeting.

In asking for the support of the international community, the MNLF warned that the trouble in Southern Philippines may yet slip out of hand and become a veritable threat to peace and stability of the region and the world at large. The MNLF urged the ASEAN to re-examine their position vis-a-vis the Philippine government, a member of ASEAN.

The Philippines has been getting a sympathetic attitude from fellow ASEAN countries in her policies toward the MNLF's struggle for national independence and self-determination for the Muslims in Mindanao and Sulu.

Malaysia and Indonesia, both members of the influential 43-nation Islamic Conference Organization, are known to be supporters of the Philippine government in the forum of Islamic countries.

Claiming success in the 17-year-old revolution and noting the economic, social and political crises that grip the Manila government, the communique signed by Misuari and top MNLF officials stressed that nationwide preparation is

now afoot "to unleash the final deathblow in order to hasten the liquidation of Philippine colonialism in the Bangsa Moro homeland".

The meeting also acknowledged the support and recognition by some groups and organizations in the Philippines of the legitimacy of the MNLF's cause. It said that "the speed with which Filipino armed progressive and democratic opposition forces have unfolded in the Visayas and Luzon augurs well for the launching of the final phase of the Bangsa Moro struggle and in bringing the revolution to its victorious end."

The communique called all the inhabitants of the Bangsa Moro homeland to solidify their ranks, and unite behind the "correct MNLF leadership" and urged them to expose and isolate the "hypocrites, the colonial spies, the agent-provocateurs and all unrepentant stooges" so as "to stop them from obstructing the path of the revolution."

According to Misuari, the MNLF started the struggle for national independence of the Bangsa-Moro people on March 18, 1968, when 68 young Army trainees from Sulu were massacred in Corregidor Island for refusing to carry out infiltration and espionage activities

in Sabah, Malaysia. The MNLF celebrates the day as "Bangsa Moro Freedom Day".

Malaya sources said that last March 18, there was an "independence" day celebration in Jolo and in some "liberated" areas, highlighted with military parades and the raising of the flag of the "Bangsa Moro Republik."

Significantly there was no mention in the communique either of the Tripoli Agreement or the reported leadership factionalism that have plagued the MNLF leadership.

According to news reports, Hashim Salamat, erstwhile foreign affairs officer under Misuari, has formed his own rebel faction after his ill-fated attempt to capture the MNLF leadership.

Dimas Fundato, a ranking MNLF commander from Lanao del Sur, has been reported to be heading his own faction called "Reformist Group".

While Salamat and Fundato are contented with fighting for the so-called "regional autonomy" in some regions in Mindanao, Misuari has declared that only the complete liquidation of all vestiges of "Philippine colonialism" and the national independence of the Bangsa Moro people can solve the age-old Mindanao conflict.

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO EDITORIAL VIEWS EMERGENCE OF DECAPITATIONS

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 13 Sep 85 p 2

[Editorial: "Headless Bodies: A New Twist"]

[Text]

That Davao City's other name is "Murder City" is hardly debatable, judging from the daily body-count. But certain of the murders have gone beyond the "isang bala ka lang" category (sometimes more than one bullet, really). This refers to those cases where the victims of summary executions ("salvagings") not only lost their lives, they also lost their heads (and that's no pun).

More and more corpses are turning up in certain sections of the city — minus the heads. Or shall we say, hear turning up minus their bodies, as the case may be.

The unceremonious beheading of murder victims can only be the act of killers who not only kill without remorse but killers possessed with demonic tendencies; murderers with diabolic minds. Who can these people be? Are they goaded to do this grisly act by someone who is dead-set on terrorizing the residents of this city in this manner?

Whoever are behind this new twist in the daily bizarre killings should have their heads examined, not necessarily chopped off. Only those who are devoid of conscience and human compassion can embark on such blood-curdling activity. Being less human they do not belong in human society. They belong in the kingdom of lower animals, of beasts.

Someday the truth will out. Someday it will be known who has been behind all these decapitations of murder victims — some of whom may have been still alive even as their executioners were only halfway through with their decapitation work.

Someday. And there shall be hell to pay!

PHILIPPINES

HIGH MINDANAO CPP-NPA OFFICIAL CAPTURED

Davao City THE MINDANAO DAILY MIRROR in English 14 Sep 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

A ranking CPP/NPA official long wanted by the police in Davao del Norte for the liquidation of more than 10 military, police and CHDFs — and carried a P40,000 price on his head — finally fell into the hands of the law in Maasin, South Cotabato Wednesday evening, along with two companions.

South Cotabato provincial commander Col. Andres Supurable, in a report to Recon XI chief Brig. Gen. Dionisio S. Tan, Gatue, Jr., identified the prized captive as Roman Pupa, alias Leo/Peryong/Frank, who holds the rank of secretary of the CPP/NPA Guerrilla Front Committee II.

Arrested with Pupa were his aides Juanito Quijote, alias Nehdin, member of the executive committee of Front II, and one Rossini Conillas, alias Rose/Inday, member of the district committee of Front II. One .22 caliber magnum revolver was confiscated from the captives.

The arrest of the trio was effected by a combined police team from General Santos City and Maasin at about 7 p.m. Surprised, the three rebels surrendered meekly.

After moving to South Cotabato from Davao del Norte, Pupa organized and led a pla-

toon-size guerrilla unit responsible for the disarming of policemen and CHDFs in the province, as well as several liquidations. He is also credited with the expansion of the CPP/NPA among the tribal communities. This effectiveness led to Pupa's promotion to the highest position of the CPP/NPA in South Cotabato in early 1985.

In a span of one week two ranking CPP/NPA leaders fell to the PC/INP Recon XI. The first to fall was Mario Celestina, alias Escoy, secretary of the CPP/NPA Guerrilla Front Committee 7, in Davao City last week. Gen. Tan Gatue attributed the successes of his command to its effective intelligence operations, resulting in the fall of the top leadership of the enemy and choking the expansion of the CPP/NPA in Southern Mindanao.

Meanwhile, Gen. Tan Gatue ordered the release yesterday of political detainee Virginia Alquisar from the rehabilitation center of the Davao Metrodiscom through Barangay Captain Cayetano Paderanga.

The regional commander's directive to Metrodiscom head Col. Laudemer D. Kahulugan for Alquisar's release was in compliance with the order issued by Judge Jose Rongcales

Bandalan of the regional trial court, 11th judicial district, branch XIV, Davao City, the case of "violation of PD 885 as amended by PD 1835 against the detainee having been dismissed "provisionally."

CSO: 4200/85

PHILIPPINES

NDF-LEYTE DENOUNCES GOVERNMENT FRAUD, ROMUALDEZ FAMILY

Tacloban City EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL in English 1-7 Jul 85 p 4

[National Democratic Front statement: "The Terrorist and Deceptive Rule of the Romualdezes"]

[Text] (Following is an unedited written statement issued supposedly by the National Democratic Front (NDF)--Leyte to denounce certain anomalous practices by government officials on the occasion of the Tacloban City fiesta. We wish only to ask those who wish to hide in the safety and comfort of anonymity whether they are willing to face the risks and come out in the open to make their public denunciations, and if possible, to bring their accusations in the proper legal forums.-Editor)

Revolutionary greetings:

This week we hear witness to an unfolding carnival of sorts - the grandiose and lavish celebration of the Sto. Niño fiesta. Once again, this will be orchestrated by the Romualdez family together with their running dogs in the civilian and military bureaucracies.

With total disregard for our religious sensitivities, they project themselves again as the most pious of Christians. Obsessed with the outward display of false religiosity, thinking that it can absolve them of their dastardly crimes and terrorist acts against the people, the Sto. Niño celebration becomes a masquerade and it loses its true meaning. They have prostituted and made vulgar the image of the Sto. Niño.

As expected, a tremendous amount of the people's money is being allocated on these unproductive activities. This is pursued without conscience considering that we are in the midst of the worst economic crisis since World War II.

This vicious character of the Romualdez's family had long been exposed to the people. Kokoy's governorship firmly consolidated the Romualdez's economic and political power. Together with the Tantuicoa, Cinco, Benedicto, Mates, Velasco and some chosen Chinese businessmen like Yaokasin and Chan, they have plundered and sucked the wealth of the island. Presently, Kokoy Romualdez through his dummies own the Leyte-Samar Forum, DYPL, DYBR, FR-TV 12, Philtranco, Gould Pumps, Hi-tri Corporation, Leyte-Biliran Construction, Bimbagan-Isabel Sugar Corporation and other financially viable enterprises. They also own large tracts of forest lands as well as cultivated lands.

They in the government enriched themselves by using their positions. From time to time, they amend and promulgated laws in order to further their economic interests. In essence, they are criminals and economic saboteurs. They are the ones who subvert the genuine interests of the Leyteños.

Being bureaucrat capitalists and the most reliable errand boys of US imperialism, they have unrestrictedly opened Leyte to the encroachment of the multinationals. Outright landgrabbing was relentlessly pursued to give way to the Leyte industrial estate which includes Pasar and Philphos. They have also developed the Tongonan geothermal plant. These projects amass profits for the multinational companies than for the development of the island. Workers in these industries continuously suffer from low wages, poor working conditions and insecurity of job tenure. Aside from those, they are subjected to harassment and militarization once they apply their basic right to self-organization.

Since power intoxicates tyrants and breeds insatiable greed, we witness the early maneuvers of Philip Romualdez to be securely installed as governor on the upcoming 1986 election. Martin, his younger brother is now staying in Ormoc City to establish the six month residency needed in order to run for mayor of the said city. Such moves point to the nepotism, monopoly and expansion of power being further pursued by the Romualdez family.

But the Leyteños had long ago rejected the bankrupt rule of the Romualdezes. Particularly in the last few years, they have expressed their anger against this most hated family. Hundreds and hundreds of Leyteños are now coming out in the open to publicly denounce the terrorist and deceptive rule of the Romualdezes.

In response to the growing people's movement, the local ruling class has unleashed its fascist troops against the people. There is now an upsurge of arbitrary arrests, detentions, tortures, salvaging and massacres committed by the military against innocent civilians. Several municipalities are now subjected to hamletting. Sustained and widespread militarization is fast becoming the trend in Leyte particularly in the countryside.

In spite of these fascist attacks, the Leyteños remain undaunted. They have slowly grasped the necessity and inevitability of organizing themselves and to struggle both in the cities and countryside. Thousands and thousands are now directly and indirectly supporting the New People's Army (NPA). And several thousands more are expected to join the revolutionary movement in the island.

But this is still not enough. The people's war we are advancing needs the support of every Leyteño. We call on all peace loving and freedom loving Leyteños to push forward this just war to victory. We firmly believe that this is the most viable option to end the corrupt and terrorist rule of the Romualdezes in Leyte as well as the fascist dictatorship of the U.S. - Marcos on the Filipino people.

Long live the NPZ! Join the NPA! Advance the national democratic revolution of the people! overthrow the U.S. - Marcos dictatorship and establish a revolutionary coalition government! Long live the Filipino people!

National Democratic Front
(NFD - Leyte)
June 23, 1985

CSO: 4200/97

PHILIPPINES

NAMFREL'S CONCEPCION CONFRONTS BAYAN, POLL SKEPTICISM

Makati MR. & MS. in English 4-10 Oct 85 pp 8, 9

[Article by Francoise Joaquin: "Lighting a Candle in Butuan City"]

[Text]

THE joke in Butuan is that the city, tucked somewhere among the hinterlands of Agusan del Norte, is supposedly "highly urbanized". Butuanons scratch their head at such a brow-raising classification from a government that in 1978 decided that the hick-town, home to little more than a logging industry and one freshwater lake, qualified as a tourist watering hole. It would be much more accurate, comments one native, to liken the city to an Igorot who still wears his G-string under a new three-piece suit — "*naka-Americana na, nakabahag pa*".

Last week, Butuan City (pop. 200,000) played host to an unlikely combination: a Welgang Bayan that, for two days, effectively cleared the streets of its usual jeepneys and tricycles, and a visit from the National Citizens' Movement for Free Elections (NAMFREL), in the form of national chairman Jose Concepcion, Jr.

Engineering the transport strike was BAYAN, many of the provincial officials of which had led a boycott campaign that boasted 10,000 supporters in Butuan during

the May elections last year. Since NAMFREL, on the other hand, had premised its *raison d'être* on participation in the electoral process; not a bit of wary suspicion between the two groups would have seemed a logical conclusion. One Butuanon NAMFREL head had elbow-ribbed a BAYAN counterpart in typical fashion, "You are BAYAN, but we are the 'Bantay ng Bayan'." [Guardian Nation]

But when, Tuesday before last, Concepcion stepped from the rickety affair that called itself a plane onto Butuan terrain, he did so in an attempt to partially prove that NAMFREL belongs not only to the yuppies (or Puppies — Pilipino urban professionals) and civic-minded *colegiala* types who manned the computers during Operation Quick Count last year. With the purpose of reactivating the organization and doubling its 500,000-strong volunteer base, NAMFREL has scheduled a series of provincial sorties, the Butuan trip amongst. By the end of the year, they hope to have covered the archipelago, tip to tip.

But in a city like Butuan, where

the next man is as likely NPA as he is CHDF, and where "infiltrated" Basic Christian Communities alternate with bandannaed Rambo-like soldiers, attitudes toward elections are, at the very least ambivalent, and inspiring faith in the ballot is not easy.

One parish priest was typical in his response to NAMFREL's call for vigilance at the polls. "I will safeguard anyone's right to vote," he stated, "but I myself will boycott. I've lost hope in electoral reform."

Despite the frequency of such remarks, a nonplussed Concepcion legged his way through the city with a tiny taperecorder for a notebook and a belief in democracy via legal means for motivation. Among his first stop-overs was one of the municipal's main streets, where some 500 Butuanons had camped out in protest against high prices and taxes, as well as against the low market value of their products. At its peak, the Welgang Bayan had commanded a multi-sectoral force of 6,000, and yet remained both peaceful and well-coordinated. Brown from the sun, led by nuns and mass leaders, the group now sat, now stood, as small groups of armed military kept lazy watch, "*Sige, durugin niyo ako,*" the strikers sang lustily. "*May araw din ang mga kontrabida* (Go ahead and step on me; there is a day for villains)." In a later follow-up rally, one of the singers would unwittingly echo NAMFREL's "It is better to light a candle than to curse the darkness" motto with the lyrics, "*Sindiha natin ang kandila* (Let us light the candle)." Said Concepcion to BAYAN official Wilfred Asis when they met over coffee the next morning, "In objectives we are together." Asis responded, "There is no question about that. It is only

in methodology that we differ."

Such a tone characterized the meeting between BAYAN and "bantay ng bayan"; civility, a willingness to cooperate, and the nagging suspicion on both sides that cooperation could be but limited. Representing the NAMFREL camp were Concepcion, assistant to the vice-chairman Greg Atienza, and Butuan chapter chairman Mac Galero. Speaking for BAYAN were Asis and chairman of the Justice and Peace Action Group Lawyer Jose Gonzales. Along with another lawyer, Asis and Gonzales handle between themselves over 90 per cent of the city's human rights cases.

Interestingly, the political Opposition within Butuan accomplished last August, if on paper alone, the unity that has for so long evaded different factions in Manila. A declaration of unity binds several groups together under the Alyansa Agusanon; member organizations or parties include BAYAN, the Liberal Party, UNIDO, PDP-LABAN, and the Mindanao Alliance.

Though the BAYAN representatives lent ear to NAMFREL's needs, their preoccupation with more immediate matters could not help but show. Along with claims of illegal arrests, torture, and salvaging, they blamed a military-imposed system of food blockade and confiscation for the growing number of oath-takers that were renouncing support for the NPA and pledging allegiance to the government. In the last two weeks alone, local papers had headlined several such oath-taking events, with as many as 2,000 "surrenderers" submitting to the vow. A military commander within the province later denied any incidence of food blockades or confiscation,

remarking, "There is no such thing as a food blockade. We're seeing to it that the resources do not get into the hands of the enemy; we have our own ways of determining this."

As far as the elections were concerned, both NAMFREL and BAYAN expressed concern as to their conduct. Asis, particularly, had not been impressed by the Batasan elections last year. "The fundamental question is what a system is, that abets vote-buying," he noted. "An elite democracy allows for vote-buying, and that is why we boycotted in 1984." Structural change, he claimed, was what was needed. Clucked Gonzales, "If these people stop going to court, then you should worry, because you know to whom they will turn for redress." Concepcion reiterated the consequent imperative for an election that would restore public faith in the electoral process, and was told by Asis, "I assure you that what you said be conveyed to the people, but I cannot guarantee that they will change their minds."

Such, too, was the impression given by the provincial clergy, who, in their shades and polo shirts, looked more like street-wise hustlers than men of the cloth. Led by Bishop Morelos, himself highly approachable, they had organized dozens of Basic Christian Communities that addressed politics in the context of liberation theology, leading the bishop to classify his priests as "left of center".

Thanks to a Catholic Bishops' Conference resolution encouraging clerical support of NAMFREL, the priests listened patiently to Concepcion during a luncheon gathering at the Cathedral. Morelos expressed concern that NAMFREL, if not accredited by the COMELEC as its citizens arm, would lose support in the coming elections. Concepcion, in reply, cited a recent survey conducted by the group on voters' attitudes: while 67 per cent of the respondents were willing to support NAMFREL if accredited, as high as 50 per cent would do so even if it were not. In a later speech, Concepcion would say, "We are aware of a concerted effort to discredit us. That means that we are succeeding; that we caused hurt to those who are manipulating elections for their own selfish ends." By the end of the trip, the clergy had promised to uphold NAMFREL's organization come 1986.

The rest of the trip was punctuated mostly by meetings with civic organizations, dragged to no end by interminable speeches and toasts. Within all, Concepcion was greeted with enthusiasm and eagerness, and he took ample time to express his wish for reconciliation and peace. "Is it too much to dream," he asked in an address to the Butuan Rotary, "that one day we might all embrace each other in peace?" The line in itself captures the spirit of NAMFREL: it may be just a bit idealistic and naive, but wouldn't it be great if it would work? MM

PHILIPPINES

BATANGAS BAYAN CHAPTER COMPETES WITH LAUREL

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 2 Oct 85 p 9

[Article: "Militants 'Invade' Batangas"]

[Article by Ellen Tordesillas]

[Text]

TAAL, Batangas - The militant Bagong Ayusang Makabayan has "invaded" Laurel country, traditionally known as the center of the moderate opposition, when some 300 delegates representing different sectors of Batangas society attended the first provincial congress of Bayan here Saturday.

The Bayan - Batangas congress was held at the Taal Elementary School.

It was an occasion for the airing of grievances against the government.

Rading Pablo, retired government driver, complained about the "exorbitant rates" charged by the Batangas Electric Cooperative.

Some families living near Batangas pier came asking for support in their fight

against the demolition of their houses to give way to the widening of the pier.

Some delegates complained about the pollution caused by the coal-fired thermal plant of the National Power Corp. in Calaca.

Students Mildred Morales, Ferdie Manset, Lito Pascua and Noel Malabanan, all members of Kabataan para sa Demokrasya at Nationalismo, related their encounter with the military on Sept. 20 when they were arrested and detained for 9 hours at the 216 PC Company headquarters in Tanauan. Batangas for distributing Bayan pamphlets.

In reply to questions about the aims of Bayan, guests Bobby Tanada and Frs. Joe Dizon and Art Balagat of Bayan-

Southern Luzon, explained the nationalist orientation of the organization and its stand against US intervention in Philippine affairs.

Tanada said "Bayan is a political force but not yet a political party".

He said Bayan will participate in the 1986 local elections on a selective basis.

"In areas where we have a good chance of winning, we will participate. In areas where the moderate Opposition's candidate embodies the principles Bayan stands for, we will give support," Tanada said.

As to the 1987 presidential election, Tanada said no decision has yet been made. "It will all depend on the

people's sentiments," he said.

Tanada also said Bayan is preparing an alternative structure in case martial law is again declared or a coup d'etat is staged.

Bayan - Batangas was formed last July 27 with Vic Mendoza as its ad hoc chairman.

Congress delegates said their keenest competitor to "the hearts and minds of the people" are not the KBL, which is politically weak in the province but members of the moderate opposition who are ardent followers of presidential aspirant Salvador Laurel.

They disclosed that Bayan posters announcing the congress were removed not by government men but by members of the moderate opposition.

CSO: 4200/104

PHILIPPINES

CPP ORGAN DOUBTS BISHOPS-BUSINESSMEN'S POLL RESULTS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 5 Oct 85 p 2

[Text]

MANILA (AFP) — The communist underground in the Philippines has cast doubts on the validity of a recent nationwide opinion poll which gave President Marcos an edge on voting popularity.

"It is difficult to rely on such a survey in backward countries like the Philippines, especially since it is ruled by a fascist dictatorship," the banned Communist Party of the Philippines said in the latest issue of its organ, the Nation (Ang Bayan).

The CPP was referring to a prestigious survey conducted by the influential Bishops-Businessmen's Conference among 2,000 Filipinos at least 18 years of age, out of a total population of 54 million. The poll, whose results were released in August,

said 52 per cent of respondents said they believed "many or very many" voters would choose Marcos in a presidential election, while 37 per cent said "few or very few will."

"It is evident that many people are hesitant to express their own feelings lest misfortune ensue since they do not know or are not really comfortable with the interviewers," the CPP said, adding that many of the rural villages surveyed were near city and town centers.

"In these places where a climate of terrorism prevails, how can the results of the survey be considered reliable?" the CPP said, adding that the interviewers could have been mistaken as government spies.

CSO: 4200/104

PHILIPPINES

JESUIT COLUMNIST DEFENDS BISHOPS-BUSINESSMEN'S SURVEY

Quezon City VERITAS in English 6 Oct 85 pp 5, 6

[Commentary by Joaquin G. Bernas, S.J. in the "Occasional Reflections" column:
"The BBC Survey Surveyed"]

[Text]

THE recently released results of the BBC social weather survey has attracted a certain amount of flak. It might be worthwhile to say something about three kinds of criticism which the survey has received.

The first criticism is that the survey serves no good purpose.

Why a survey at all? There are, of course, those who have no use for survey because they already know the answers and because their answers are better. Let's just say that the survey is not for them. For lesser mortals, however, the BBC survey puts it thus: "The principle here is that the people deserve to know, and should be given the means to know, what their own *collective opinion* is. The people have the prerogative and the political right to use such knowledge in whatever way they see fit. The political leadership, whether major, ity or opposition, whether incumbent or aspiring, should not only know what the people's opinion is, but should also know (a) that the people themselves know what this opinion is, and (b) that people know that the leadership knows what the *collective opinion* is."

The second criticism, principally coming from those who want to see Mr. Marcos pulled down, says that the survey can serve to create a bandwagon effect. It is probably enough to say in reply that it is much too early for any bandwagon effect. But the BBC Survey also adds: "It is also clear that a public opinion survey whose findings are shared with the people also has the potential of raising the expectations of the people. This explains why some political players tend to oppose non-confidential public opinion

surveys. While it aims to be objective in describing the pulse of society, an openly disseminated survey does not play a neutral role in the social process. *An open survey plays an active part in enhancing the democratic quality of the social process.*"

The third criticism says that the survey is unreliable.

Dr. Mahar Mangahas, whom I consider Philippine Mr. Social Weather Survey, answers the criticism thus in the context of the 1984 survey: "The 1984 BBC Survey took pains to adopt means to promote confidence in the data. It published the sampling error margins and took them seriously. The BBC donated copies of the raw data, in computer tapes, to the Ateneo de Manila University and to De La Salle University, to give bona fide academics and serious researchers the opportunity to validate the team's computations and do further dissections of the data. It wanted to leave no doubt that the data were genuine. Even with all this, the 1984 survey report anticipated that there would still be doubters of the integrity of the survey, and so it concluded by encouraging the replication, or repetition, of the work by independent parties."

The data on the recently concluded 1985 BBC survey are similarly available for inspection and study by academics and other researchers. But, as with the 1984 survey, the best check on the reliability of the 1985 survey is by comparing its findings with those of other *independent and similarly reliable* surveys. Which brings us to the fact that other surveys have been made, are being made, and will be made.

Of particular interest are surveys which are funded by public money. It is a fact, for instance, that the Development Academy of the Philippines, a government institution, conducts surveys. I would be surprised if the DAP has not been monitoring the same political developments covered by the recent BBC survey. Taxpayers would expect that the findings of the DAP will be made available to the public and not just for the use of the party in power. And since the DAP has an academic reputation to protect, we would also expect that the DAP would not be averse to opening its *raw data* for inspection and analysis by independent researchers.

I would also be curious to know what results DAP obtained prior to the assassination of Ninoy Aquino. Any data DAP has on the popularity of the President prior to the Aquino event could be compared with the BBC findings and can help us understand the significance of the 44% rating the President got in the BBC survey, a rating which, considering the resources at the president's command, I consider embarrassing for the President.

Of similar special interest are surveys conducted by agencies of the executive

department the results of which are used to justify or explain decisions made purportedly in the public interest. Among the more recent ones is the barangay survey on snap elections. These surveys are funded by public money. They are not the exclusive property of any one political party. If the administration is confident of the integrity of the survey results, the administration must be willing to allow inspection of the methodology used and of the *raw data*.

Incidentally, the BBC, in collaboration with the Philippine Bar Association, will release on October 21 at the Makati Sports Club the results of a more probing survey of public opinion on the judiciary and the legal profession. You will be welcome to examine the *raw data*. This should be of interest to those who adhere to the conviction of the character in Shakespeare's "Henry VI, Part II" who said, "The first thing we do, let's kill all the lawyers."

7 November 1985

PHILIPPINES

TUCP PRESIDENT DECLARES LAND REFORM 'FAILURE'

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Oct 85 p 2

[Text]

Labor leader Democrito T. Mendoza yesterday cited government's failure in the land reform program as "a major cause of the rising tide of insurgency."

Expressing dissatisfaction over the inability of government to implement an "honest-to-goodness" land reform program, Mendoza said the government's land reform program has been effectively implemented only during the first three years of martial law.

During this period, old feudal landlords were divested of their lands for distribution to small farmers, he said.

Mendoza noted, however, that after 1973, a new set of landed oligarchy "closely identified with the present regime" took over, continuing the exploitation and "oppression" of farmers.

Mendoza, president of the Trade Union Congress of the Philippines

urged the implementation of a land reform program that would benefit farmers.

"We hope that the government do something concrete about this before it turns into another peasant upheaval not unlike the Huk rebellion in the 1950s," Mendoza warned.

The TUCP also asked the government to review its national development plans to remedy unemployment, "ridiculously" low wages high cost of living, poor working conditions, improper implementation of the Labor Code and "anti-labor" laws such as Batas Pambansa 130 and 227 and LOI 1458.

"When the people are hungry, when they are out of their jobs, when they cannot send their children to school anymore and when they suffer the indignity of walking the streets looking for jobs, they know that something is very wrong," said Mendoza.

CSO: 4200/104

PHILIPPINES

INVESTORS AVOID LOWERED INTEREST BANK LOANS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Oct 85 p 7

[Article by Rosa Ocampo]

[Text]

Banks are awash with money available for lending at lowered rates, but businessmen are not borrowing. Metrobank Vice President Peter Favila disclosed during the 11th Philippine Business Conference regional pre-conference workshop.

Favila said the wait-and-see attitude adopted by many businessmen indicates a slack investment and poor banking growth which will stay so long as uncertainty dominates the economy.

With over \$700 million foreign exchange idled in the vaults, banks are eager to finance and guarantee the importation of raw materials and finished products. Businessmen, however, are reluctant to open import letters of credit (L/Cs) because of low consumer demand capped by a 12 per

cent growth decline in 19 leading industries during the first semester of the year.

Few L/C issuances has also led to the 12 per cent decrease in import and an 11 per cent decline in export during the first semester of the year.

Favila said economic uncertainties partly stem from the restructuring of the country's \$27 billion foreign loans, the annual negotiations of which "will have great influence on interest rates, exchange rate, and inflation rates."

It is largely for this reason, he said, that investors are not borrowing despite the reduction in bank's reserve requirements to 23 per cent from 24 per cent and the lowering of lending rates to 25 per cent from over 40 per cent.

Other bankers share Favila's view, saying that "banks will grow only if the economy will grow,

and not the other way around." Economic growth, they said, will depend heavily on the government's plan for economic recovery and the private sector perception of this plan.

Investors are wary of their lack of protection from sudden increases in interest rates as what happened during the last two years. They chided the banks for "unilaterally" raising lending rates from 19 per cent when they acquired the loan to as high as 42 per cent "without sufficient notice."

Banks, borrowers and depositors also lack protection in case of peso devaluation which will lead to an eroded peso value of their assets and to the surge in interest rates which characterized

past peso devaluations.

Moreover, banks are saddled by high intermediation costs that are passed on to borrowers. Intermediation cost based on the index for ~~published~~ by the Bankers Association of the Philippines (BAP) hovers at 7 to 7.5 per cent.

Favila explained that the high intermediation cost (23 per cent bank reserve requirements, 5 per cent gross receipts tax, and the bank's lending costs) accounts for the wide gap between the 9 to 11 per cent deposit rates and the 20 to 24 per cent lending rates.

He said many banks go on the "average costing" of time, savings and checking accounts or interest-free deposits. But most banks do

not want to maintain big balances on their current accounts as a means to lessen their excess liquidity caused by the lack of borrowers.

In a related development, Philippine Chamber of Commerce and Industry (PCCI) president Felix K. Maramba affirmed businessmen's reluctance to invest in a shrinking market demand for most products, notwithstanding the offer of lower lending rates.

Maramba said economic recovery could be attained only by 1990 based on the negative growth in the gross national product (GNP), the total value of goods and services produced in a given time period, of over 6 per cent in 1984 and 5.4 per cent in the first half of this year.

CEBU JOURNALIST DISCUSSES LIBEL SUIT OVER ESCALANTE REPORT

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Oct 85 p 9

[Article by Elias O. Baquero: "A P10-M Libel Suit for Reporting the Truth"]

[Text]

(Our Cebu correspondent Elias Baquero, along with *Malaya* publisher Jose Burgos Jr. and Dutch priest Fr. Bernard Rosendaal, was named respondent in a P10 million libel case filed by former congressman and Philsocom commissioner Armando Gustilo. Baquero had reported on the accounts of Escalante Massacre survivors alleging that Gustilo's "private army" of specialized CHDFs participated in the Sept. 20 incident. — Editor)

I know for sure that a libel charge is one of the hazards of journalism. The others include assassination, death threats, PDAs, subversion and rebellion charges, and even solitary confinement.

In my office at the Republic News in Cebu City, my colleagues, even my editors, often receive phone calls informing them that my days are numbered.

A few months ago, the nearest kins of Inopacan (Leyte) Mayor Alberto Lloren barged at the DYHP radio station bringing with them militarymen to confront me about the exposes I made on the merciless killings and salvagings in their town. Then it was followed by a P5 million libel suit by former Cebu solon Ramon Duramo Sr. through his chief counsel SP Edgar Gica, when I defended the rights of the sugar workers in his sugarcane plantation in Camotes, Cebu.

A few days after the Escalante carnage, I was one of the Cebu mediamen who were told by Escalante priest Fr. Bernard Rosendaal that former Negros Occidental Congressman Armando Gustilo's armed followers were linked to the massacre.

After my article in connection with Rosendaal's allegation came out in this paper last Sept. 26, I joined the fact-finding team for Escalante in search for the truth. Based on the sworn statements executed by Escalante residents who were actual eyewitnesses of the incident, we were told that Gustilo's private army was really present at the massacre site.

Then came the report that Gustilo filed a P10 million libel suit against my publisher Jose Burgos Jr., Fr. Rosendaal and me.

A poor journalist like me should be shocked by such a gigantic amount. But for me, it is all right.

I even consider myself lucky to become a mediaman. Not everybody can become a mediaman and also speak for the oppressed and his less fortunate brother Filipinos. For me, to be a journalist is not only a profession but a vocation for to shoulder the responsibility of telling the truth is an honor and a commitment. This is the reason why the more harassment I receive in relation to this thankless career, the more courage I gain to fight against injustice.

Honestly, I am not bothered with Gustilo's P10 million libel suit. What bothers me are the sight of the suffering Negrenses — who tearfully and with broken voices daily relate their oppression at the hands

of Negros political warlords and hacienda owners.

I have witnessed the Negros situation first hand where the few powerful individuals continuously enrich themselves at the expense of the poor people's sweat and blood. The Negrenses under siege are in hunger and extreme poverty.

Political warlords and hacienda owners have formed private armies to protect their interests. And to legalize these goons, they registered them as members of the Civilian Home Defense Force (CHDF), who roam the Negros area pretending to do counter-insurgency operations.

But the stark truth is that they are ordered to stifle the voices of dissent from the impoverished sugar workers by any means possible, including snuffing out human lives and brutality at that.

I wish President Marcos would come and see the real situation in Negros and not encourage the carnage of the poor Negrenses by his pronouncements of "communist infiltration" and "subversion".

CSO: 4200/104

PHILIPPINES

MOCK COTABATO TRIBUNAL EXECUTES MARCOS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Oct 85 p 9

[Article by Efren Catedrilla]

[Text]

President Ferdinand Marcos was sentenced to death and executed in North Cotabato last Sept. 21.

Of course, the event was but a stage show marking the 13th year of the declaration of martial law.

Carried around the Kidapawan poblacion in a one-kilometer march and later mounted on the platform, the ailing Philippine strongman, represented only by an effigy, stood stolidly, unflinching amidst jeers and curses.

For three hours, a battery of witnesses representing the religious, peasant, labor, students, teacher, "lumads" and Muslims and the Opposition PDP-Laban, recited a litany of testimonies against the Marcos government which lawyer Greg Andolana summed-up later into "political repression and economic sabotage."

Bayan-Cotabato, the main sponsor and "chief prosecutor"; and the 3,500 rallyists, the jurors in the "people's tribunal," were one in handing down the verdict.

But Andolana, Bayan-Cotabato chairman, clarified: "Unlike our present courts, the people's tribunal only facilitates and doesn't make any decision. The final judgement must come from the people."

Ironically, a judgement was passed as the unrepres-entable crowd chanted "Guilty" and "Death" to the accused. To confirm the verdict, both angrier and louder, heads from the crowd stepped forward and delivered a slap on the face of the accused's effigy for a fee of P1 each. No sooner than told, the effigy went up in smoke.

More protests followed the public "execution." On Sept. 22, the "sinbang bayan" in honor of all victims of militarization was held. On Sept. 23-24, a little more than 1,000 protesters took to the streets for the "Weigang Bayan." Traffic was temporarily paralyzed.

All told, the protests were pushed through with a few snags. North Cotabato Gov. Dequina and some of his staff showed up to dialog with Bayan leaders on Sept. 23, the same day when "weigang" and the riot police headed to a near-clash.

Bayan leader succeeded in convincing the governor to release three workers, - Rogelio Neumes, Eupenio de la Torre and Fernando Arcales - arrested four days before.

The military, however, reneged from the promise they made last Sept. 20 by harassing protesters, Bayan-Cotabato said.

CSO: 4200/104

PHILIPPINES

MALAYA COLUMNIST VIEWS CHURCH HIERARCHY, POLITICAL TIES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3-7 Oct 85

[Article by Sylvia Mayuga in the LIPAD DIWA (Flying Spirit) Column: "Winter vs Spring"]

[Text]

[3 Oct 85 p 4]

Autumn has begun to set in within the northern temperate zones but in this tropical country, even without snow, it's definitely the inertia of winter versus the irresistible energies of spring rocking the folds of the 420-year old Catholic Church of the Philippines.

It's been nearly two decades since Pope John XXIII in the Second Vatican Council enjoined his nearly 2,000-year old flock to return to the original vision - and lifestyle - of Christ for His original community of believers: married to simplicity, authentically devoted to the poor, courageous in their defense of the weak and downtrodden.

For this to happen, Vatican II decreed that the church hierarchy would have to let go of their developed monopoly

of church power, both temporal and spiritual, in 'co-responsibility' and 'co-participation' with the laity.

It was remembered then that the root word of laity is the Latin laos, the people of God, reminding all of Christendom that laity is equal to clergy, faithful to hierarchy because they all belong and are, in fact, 'the Church' - a phrase hitherto limited in the popular mind, to bishops, priests, nuns and their religious adjuncts.

But alas, the perpetual battle between God and Mammon, love and power, has never been easy, much less within the secret chambers of clerical souls enjoying formidable cultural suasion and equally formidable accumulated wealth. The hierarchy of the Catholic Church of the Philippines, historically the largest landowner-bloc

in the country, has not been spared the difficulties of translating Vatican II's vision into day-to-day practice.

Today's protest against escalating state brutality not only against the populace at large but more specifically against priests and church workers may be giving the Catholic hierarchy an apparent image of unity with their suffering flock but look again and evidence turns up not only of unregenerated human nature but also of how the formidable forces of the political and economic status quo continue to operate in the corridors of clerical power, Pope John notwithstanding, to the baton of the Marcos cabal.

Last summer, an interesting if yet unestablished tip-off came from a reliable church source that

those nuns and priests jettied off to the Vatican for Ricardo Cardinal Vidal's investiture had come home with pockets well-lined with dollars from the Famous Lady.

This little bit of "gossip" tallied almost too neatly with the documentary film record of how the same nuns, in full religious regalia, had obediently sang *Sa Libis ng Nayon* for the Pope at that Vatican occasion, making the Famous Lady's impassioned statement of Church and State cooperation in the Philippines go pleasantly down hierarchical gullets.

Afterwards, at the flashbulb-popping airport reception for the Cardinal's party, up came Bishop Federico Limon of Pangasinan declaring gratitude for how "this government has helped the Catholic

Church". This utterance, shades of George Bush, coming so soon after Fr. Favallo's murder made one bishop, a not particularly progressive one, throw up his hands in shock and disbelief.

This is the same Bishop Limon who, as mediator to a dialogue earlier this year between political detainees and the military in Pangasinan, had enjoined the obviously black-and-blue unfortunates to "forgive your torturers", the very same one who is also on record as forbidding his diocesan priests from visiting certain political detainees who are "communists".

The Gospel message notwithstanding, we meet this bishop again in the hub of a move to "clean out" the social action programs of the Catholic Church, with bishops versus priests and laity, in a second part to this story which you will have to wait for till Sunday in this space.

[6 Oct 85 p 4]

You never know where insights are going to turn up these days.

For a while now, the radical religious have been pointing a finger at that government entity called Communication Research Institute for Social and Ideological Studies or CRISIS and its famous Vol. 1 No. 1 in a series of 'Crisis

Papers' - entitled "Basic Issues in Philippine Church-State Relations" - as one of the primary documents guiding the continuing persecution of members of the "living church".

We cannot tell for certain whether it is the murderous efficiency of the national security ideology or the intellectual calibre of the brains-for-hire

that wrote this particular Crisis Paper but it turns out to be the source of some of the most perspicacious quotations on the present behavior of the Catholic hierarchy in the face of social upheaval.

With the realism of a hungry tiger, the paper recognizes, for one thing, "the present Catholic Church's

(as gleaned from Cardinal Sin's pronouncements and those of the CBCP) emphasis on *laissez faire* economics, liberal political philosophy and the like," a worldview that the Philippine State recognizes as its own.

Based on this worldview, the Crisis Paper does not find it difficult to surmise

that "A case may be made for the fact that, despite its claim of championing the interests of man in general, the Church is actually speaking for the middle class and more importantly, for certain vested interests of which it is one...The Church itself is increasingly becoming a capitalist concern...(nor) has it entirely outgrown its feudal character."

From these basic premises, the Crisis Paper comes to a highly tenable conclusion about the behavior of the majority

of the 160-some Catholic bishops of the Philippines vis-a-vis the burning issue of the day: "The pressure on the conservative hierarchies comes primarily from (the church rank and file), a pressure to which the hierarchy is compelled to respond, not only to halt the possible loss of these sectors to Marxist or other secular philosophies but also to safeguard Church interests - which may be, in the present era, one and the same thing. (To be continued)

[7 Oct 85 p 4]

"The hierarchies realize that socialism, for example, will result in a situation in which the Church will be substantially weakened in an economic as well as moral sense (the ethical basis of socialism being the quality of one's participation in production rather than an immutable, divinely ordained system of right and wrong.)

"They cannot, therefore, allow the Church, or elements of it, to participate in its own enfeeblement and eventual destruction as a social institution."

Thus, we can replay that so-called

"Peace Rally" in Davao last August 19 with the Catholic hierarchy in the person of Archbishop Mahutas and military officialdom in the person of Gen. Echevarria to see the convergence of interests between Church and State in the preservation of the status quo.

Thus we understand the real nature of a birthday embrace from Jaime Cardinal Sin to the Power That Continues to Be last Sept. 11 at the Luneta.

Thus it is possible to understand why the Catholic Bishops

Conference of the Philippines (CBCP) should be maneuvering, of late, to gain more control over the independent functioning of the National Secretariat for Social Action and all its grassroots-based programs in Luzon, Visayas and Mindanao on the suspicion that they are "NDF-maned."

Thus we can find it most interesting and instructive to contemplate all the brouhaha being made over the BCC-CO's as "communistic", courtesy of certain bishops and their allies among the busi-

nessmen, some of whom had never heard of the BCC's before.

There is particular poignance to the contrast between this ecclesiastical politicking and a question asked by one religious of the countryside church: "How many bishops have gone to far-flung barrios to console a bereaved family after a salvaging, a burning, a looting, a hamletting?"

We do not know. Perhaps the next survey by Prof. Mahar

Mangahas could make this subject of inquiry, along the way showing all of us Catholics and Christians by tradition how much contradiction really lies hidden within the folds of those medieval robes.

We have been reminded that a cardinal's red robes and biretta are meant to symbolize the martyrdom that any shepherd of the flock must be willing to undergo for the sake of his suffering sheep. Perhaps the number of such bishops in this country should be part of the subject of such a survey.

Before we get to that point, however, maybe the bishops could look a little closer into the life and times of Archbishop Arnulfo Romero of El Salvador who has said: "The world of the poor teaches us how Christian love should be a love that seeks peace by unmasking false pacifism, resignation and passivity."

To that we might add "and boldly goes forth from the pains of winter to embrace the ferment of spring which comes without their willing."

PHILIPPINES

TACLOBAN COLUMNIST SCORES ASSEMBLY ATTACK ON TEEHANKEE

Tacloban City EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL in English 1-7 Jul 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Ciriaco A. Cinco, Jr., in the "Local Front" column: "The Teehankee Case: A Test of Men, Traditions and Institutions"]

[Text]

Although it is by law, technically, the prerogative of the President of the Philippines to choose the person to be appointed as Chief Justice of the Supreme Court, by tradition, succession to the position has always been determined by seniority.

Seniority, of course, should not be the sole consideration in appointing a man into such a lofty office. Competence should be taken into account, no less.

It is presumed, however, that anyone appointed into the land's highest tribunal is presumed competent to be so. In Justice Claudio Teehankee's case, the presumption of competence has been proven beyond doubt by his record as a SC Justice. And not only that, as a justice he comported himself with unquestionable integrity and independence of mind that often made him appear almost anti-administration. But of course, the Justice has also in many cases decided in a manner that political pundits

could classify as favorable to the administration.

Indeed, when it comes to the question of competence, few would dare say that Justice Teehankee lacks that virtue. In the matter of integrity and independence of mind, Teehankee's can hardly be equalled even by his peers. These considerations together with the traditional practice of appointing the most senior Justice to the vacant seat of Chief Justice makes Justice Teehankee the most logical choice for the next Chief Justice.

Except that the appointment is to repeat, by law, a presidential prerogative; and also there is Antique Assemblyman Arturo Pacificador's move in Batasan questioning Justice Teehankee's qualifications, particularly in the matter of whether or not he is a natural-born Filipino citizen, something the Philippine Constitution requires of a person to be appointed as member of the Supreme Court.

Why only at this time

Pacificador has raised the issue before the Batasan is something intriguing and mysterious. We all know, of course, that in a matter of months, Chief Justice Enrique Fernando will reach the compulsory retirement age for SC Justices, and if tradition is let to prevail, Teehankee is the most likely choice to succeed him.

Much as we don't want to cast aspersions, we cannot help but doubt the motives behind Antique's Assemblyman Arturo Pacificador's act questioning before the Batasan Pambansa the qualifications of Claudio Teehankee as Justice of the Supreme Court.

Is Pacificador truly driven by an honest concern for the supremacy of law and love of country? Or is his move but a part of a stratagem to put Teehankee out of contention for the soon-to-be-vacated seat of the Chief Justice? Is Pacificador really of the honest opinion that the case against Teehankee can prosper in the Batasan?

Or is he just out to make Teehankee a "controversial choice" in the public eye to rule him out as possible successor to the retiring Chief Justice Fernando?

After his appointment to the Supreme Court, and now as he is poised as the most logical successor as Chief Justice, must it now be the country's legislative assembly who must vote on his qualifications? Must it now be the Batasan Pambansa who must decide whether or not Justice Teehankee's appointment as Supreme Court Justice conformed with the laws? Has it become the province of the Batasan Pambansa to determine a question of law?

These seem to be simple questions. But for those who strongly believe in the independence of the judiciary - like lawyers - they are reasons for a closer look on Pacificador's motives.

When everything is said and done, could Ass. Pacificador in conscience claim to be a better Filipino than Justice Teehankee?

PHILIPPINES

GOVERNMENT, MILITARY ATTEND MEDIA EVENT, HEAR CENSORSHIP HIT

Tacloban City EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL in English 1-7 Jul 85 pp 1, 3

[[Induction Speech by Ted Marcos, president, Leyte Private Media, delivered at the Leyte State College House, 28 June 1985: "A Crisis of Credibility"]

[Text]

Our honored guest speaker Deputy Commissioner Tomas C. Toledo of the BIR, who could not come to Tacloban City since he is leaving for Germany and is now ably represented by Mr. Gerry Flores, Jr., Chief of the Tax Information Division of the BIR; Msgr. Filomeno Bactol; Brig. Gen. Salvador M. Mison, who despite occasional disagreements on some views and military policies is now here with us and continues to cherish the company of mediamen and remains a steadfast ally and protector of those in media work; Col. Jose C. Lopez; Col. Simeon Kempis; Capt. Proceso Fernandez of the Philippine Navy; our newest addition to the honorary members list, Wilmar P. Lucero; our outgoing president Monching Noblejas; Charlie Filamor, incoming pres. of the KBP; the various regional and elected officials who are present here; members of the Leyte PRIME, Ladies and Gentlemen of the press and broadcast professions; Good Evening;

In these troubled and

critical times, it is almost always an act of hope, and certainly an act of faith, to hold this traditional annual election, and then the induction of officers of the local press and radio organization, in our case the Leyte Private Media, Inc., or PRIME of Leyte.

It is always an act of hope since with the election and induction, and the turnover to a new set of officers, there is a sense of new beginnings and fresh ideas to be tested and explored. Though, this sense of hope, we hasten to add, must be justified and earned later by the acts of leadership and sacrifice by those who are entrusted to be at the forefront of the media group. We accept this challenge.

This traditional annual induction of media officers, is also surely an act of faith. Not only faith in themselves and their capabilities, on the part of those asked to lead, but faith that our free and democratic way of life is to endure, and that the institutions, established by our patriots and heroes, to up-

hold our cherished freedoms are to continue functioning and to flourish for as long as this nation and the Filipino people shall exist and endure.

At a time when the body politics, as indeed every sector of Philippine society, must undergo an honest soul-searching, it is only fitting that members of an organization such as the Leyte Private Media, Inc. should join in this act of self-appraisal. Young and relatively small though the Leyte Private Media still is, we submit that it is capable of fulfilling its purposes and goals within the context of the present social and political reality.

Underlying its particular activities, we believe there are at least three reasons for the very existence of this organization:

One is for the reason of public service. As a channel or medium of communication the Leyte Private Media, can serve as a link of articulation between the people and the government. Too often, right or wrong, the mass media

which are directly controlled, supervised and subsidized by government are hampered by one factor: many suspect that the pieces of information provided by these government-owned media are processed to create a one-sided and favorable view of those in power and in privileged positions. But we in the private sector, we would like to think, are considerably an independent organization.

The truth and the factual events that we broadcast or put into print may not always be free from personal bias or prejudice, but at least, it is not motivated by a selfish and desperate need to perpetuate ourselves in lucrative and powerful government positions.

When we agreed to rename our local media organization the Leyte Private Media, Inc., we did not intend to be a separate organization of mediamen from those who are working in government, or government-owned medium of information. In fact, we have members who are with the informa-

tion arm of government.

We only wanted, by this very name, to emphasize the distinction of those members who joined who are relatively independent of powerful constraints in their work.

We in the journalism profession know the value of propaganda, especially positive and creative propaganda, on the side of the government. It has its certain uses in easing certain problems of administration. We do not begrudge our colleagues in government the occasional use of these methods.

However, the consistent and insidious use of propaganda, by those concerned in government information agencies, especially by those who have hang-ups of power and total control over media during the early days of martial law, forgetting that normalcy in our democratic institutions have been restored, and that restrictions of martial law have been officially declared lifted as of January 1981, dismay us.

We are not really concerned about the principle used by master propagandists that a lie repeated many times over, will in time be accepted as the "truth" or at least as pre-

sent reality. This principle has a natural enemy - and that is the passage of time. In time, all lies established as propaganda truths shall be exposed by the glaring sunlight of day and actual realities.

We are worried foremost by propaganda's insidious use in establishing the *myth and creating the need* of being indispensable and irreplaceable. This is the choking kind of atmosphere which freely breeds tyrants, and those who have special designs of imposing their will over our lives.

The second reason for our being is the reason of helping to defend our democratic way of life and to preserve our guaranteed freedoms in our small and humble way. It has been said that the hands that write the news are, if not the hands that rule, at least essentially assist those who rule the minds and hearts of people. In a democracy, such a power can hardly be underestimated. While we submit ourselves to the norms of journalistic ethics and even allow certain limitations imposed by the government in the name of national security, the fact remains, as journalist it is

our supreme responsibility to strengthen democratic institutions by fearlessly writing or broadcasting the news, as well as honest and intelligent interpretations and comments on important events. Of course, these are the times when it seems the truth does not always set us free; in fact, as so many of our courageous colleagues in Manila and Mindanao have found out the truth could lead to at the least, a misunderstood position, or a lonely detention cell, or worse, an unknown grave.

Nevertheless, the profession of journalism, like every worthy human endeavor is a profession that is not for the indifferent or the fainthearted. Democracy is not a cheap commodity; freedom is not always handed freely to the timid or for nothing; we in the media must accept the fact that to uphold democracy, to preserve our freedoms, including press freedom, we, too, must help pay the price.

The third reason may sound rather personal and self-centered. The reason for our existence is because we cannot help but be ourselves-meaning, journalists. There is a kind of beating

the deadlines, in working late, and overtime, gathering the latest development in a mysterious disappearance of some persons, in "scooping" a fellow reporter fairly and justly. One feels the churn of that familiar juice called indignation that finds relief upon serving to editorialize on or to expose shenanigans in high places and positions of trust. This is the human factor, the human dimension, involved in this difficult, strange, enjoyable, highly competitive and dangerous work called journalism.

Thus, whenever we find the moment and the occasion to ponder on why we are what we are, we realize that as we have just summarized, there are three overarching reasons for our being. The first two reasons have something to do with other people and the government. The third one has something to do with our private selves. Hopefully, we shall be able to harmonize all of them together so that in our day-to-day tasks, we shall find that in helping fulfill our social and public responsibilities, we are also being true to ourselves as worthy citizens of a democratic nation.

PHILIPPINES

NPA BRIEFLY HOLD COLLEGE HEAD ON EMPLOYEE CONCERNS

Tacloban City EASTERN VISAYAS MAIL in English 1-7 Jul 85 pp 1, 2

[Article: "E. Samar State College Head Kidnapped"]

[Text]

The president of Eastern Samar State College of Agriculture (ESSCA) in Guiuan, Eastern Samar, was reported abducted by armed men believed to be members of the New People's Army (NPA) inside the college compound last June 28.

The abduction of Dr. Benigno Villanueva, president of ESSCA was confirmed only this week by Col. Mario Agda, PC provincial commander for

Eastern Samar, in Borongan, the capital town of E. Samar.

It was reported further that the college security guards were not able to stop the abduction of Dr. Villanueva since they were warned by the armed men that they would be killed if they attempt to rescue their school head.

Villanueva was released by his captors two days la-

ter and returned to Borongan on his own.

He was released unharmed allegedly on two conditions asked of him for his implementation. The demands he was reportedly asked to promise to implement were the reinstatement of all old casual employees of the agricultural college, and the termination of all new employees in ESSCA he hired in lieu of the old employees.

CSO: 4200/97

PHILIPPINES

REMOTE MINDANAO RESIDENTS STAGE ANTI-INSURGENCY RALLY

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Sep 85 p 9

[Article by Vincent Jaudian: "Pro-FM Rally"]

[Text]

Misamis Oriental -
Some 8,000 residents from the remote barangays of this town renewed their allegiance to the Republic during the anti-insurgency rally held recently at the barangay poblacion grandstand.

During the rally, barangay leaders burned the effigy which represented Communism and vehemently denounced the alleged extortion and terroristic activities of the communist insurgents in the remote areas of the town.

Mayor Porferio Roa

said that more than 300 innocent civilians in the remote areas of the town who refused to cooperate with the terroristic activities were summarily executed by the New People's Army (NPA).

He further said that majority of the people in his municipality who renewed their commitment to the government were victims of deception, and black propaganda by the Communist Party of the Philippines.

The mayor said that the anti-insurgency rally was the first ever held in the province of Misamis Oriental.

PHILIPPINES

DAVAO MAYOR, RUC CHIEF VISIT BARANGAYS, HIT COMMUNISM

Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 14-21 Sep 85 pp 6, 4

[Article by B. L. Berlanas: "Communism Explained in Rural Areas"]

[Text]

Communism as the root cause of the disruption of peace and order in the country was explained to people in several barangays of this city.

City Mayor Elias B. Lopez and Brig. Gen. Jaime Echeverria, RUC commander visited no less than nineteen barangays within the past two weeks urging the people to resist communist encroachment in their community spawning fear and violence.

During those barangay visitations Lopez and Echeverria also inaugurated infrastructure projects such as barangay halls, health centers, sports facilities, Bagong Lipunan School Buildings and water facilities.

Lopez pointed out that the schoolbuildings were funded from the Economic Support Fund given by Pres. Marcos through MP Manuel

Garcia upon the request of the city mayor. The RUC engineering battalion construct the buildings saving the government unnecessary expenses. The RUC engineers coordinate with the Ministry of Public Works and Highways in the construction work.

Both Lopez and Echeverria emphasized the need for peace and order so that the people can develop and progress.

Echeverria eliminated such factors as economic difficulties, so-called military abuses, politics, poor educational system as the roots of unrest in the country. He said that the Filipinos are a progressive and peaceful people until communism was introduced by a few who want to change our democratic system of government. He cited countries like East

Germany, Vietnam, Korea, China, Cuba and South America where the communists have taken control.

The people in those communist-controlled countries are fleeing their homelands to countries where democracy and freedom exist. He has yet to hear of those in democratic countries fleeing to the communist side.

He urged the parents to keep watch over their teenage children who are easily lured by the NPAs and other communist-oriented persons to join them.

The communist or their NPA groups cannot win against the government since they have to contend with the AFP and they are escalating their political struggle. He added. B.L. Berlanas

CSO: 4200/85

PHILIPPINES

MARCOS MODIFIES COCONUT EXPORT DUTIES

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Oct 85 pp 1, 6

[Text]

President Marcos yesterday issued Executive Order 1056 formally implementing the decision reached by the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan at its caucus last Oct. 3 to modify the rates of additional export duty on certain coconut products.

Under EO 1056, which takes effect today, the rates of additional export duty on coconut items as provided for under EO 920-A issued in 1983 will be modified.

The President ordered that the present rate of 7.5 per cent additional export duty imposed on copra be maintained, while the 5 per cent rate of additional duty on coconut oil be reduced to 1 per cent.

On the other hand, the present rate of 4 per cent additional duty on copra meal/cake and desiccated coconut has been re-

moved altogether, thus benefitting exporters of these products.

At the same time, the President ordered that the new rates be enforced from date of effectivity until such time that they are further modified by another order.

The President said this would modify the period indicated in section 2 of EO 920-A.

The modification of the rates of additional export duty resulted in the reduction of the export duty rates which include the basic rate.

Meanwhile, President Marcos approved the commission of 53 individuals in the various services of the reserve force in the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), effective March 22, 1984.

Among those commissioned was acting Foreign Minister Pacifico A. Castro, with the rank of captain in the Philippine Navy.

The commission is part of a routine build-up in the reserve pool as provided for in the National Defense Act, as amended.

PHILIPPINES

VIRATA SAYS JENKINS BILL COULD CAUSE \$200 MILLION LOSS

Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 25 Sep 85 p 7

[Text]

A legislative measure pending in the United States Congress calling for reduced importations of ready-to-wear garments could exact a \$200 million yearly toll on Philippine export receipts, Prime Minister Cesar Virata has said.

Called the Jenkins Bill after its proponent, the measure seeks to limit the quota per individual foreign garment manufacturer to only 1.2 per cent share of the total US market.

"Since we supply about 1.8 per cent of

the US market, we might suffer close to \$200 million of less exports of garments," Virata said.

Government already projects exports this year to settle at only \$5.2 billion.

Garments are the country's flagship non-traditional export product, with electronics trailing behind it. With the slack in the world demand for electronic products, principally microchips and semi-conductors, garments are being relied upon to boost the country's export drive.

CSO: 4200/85

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

FOURTEEN REBELS SLAIN--Government troops have claimed killing 14 alleged communist rebels in the third major encounter in three days with insurgents in Southern Mindanao island, the PHILLIPPINE NEWS AGENCY reported Sunday. PNA said no casualties were reported on the military side in Saturday's clash in Polanco, Zamboanga del Norte, 720 kilometers south of Manila. It said the slain rebels were part of guerilla band that had killed 21 soldiers in an ambush in the same municipality Thursday. [Text] [Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct 85]

CPP LEADERS RAPPED--The Philippine Constabulary has filed rebellion charges against alleged chairman of the Mindanao Commission of the Communist Party of the Philippines (CPP) and 147 other suspected CPP members. Brig. Gen Dionisio Tan-Gatue Jr., PC Region XI commander, informed Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos that the charges were filed with the Davao City fiscal's office. Heading the list of the suspects are Benjamin de Vera, chairman of the CPP Mindanao Commission known as "Kommid," and Wilfredo Genoraga, head of the Northern Mindanao Regional Party Committee. Tan-Gatue said most of the suspects, including De Vera, and Genoraga, are still at large. In the complaint filed with the fiscal's office, Tan-Gatue said the suspects have conspired and joined the cause of the outlawed CPP and its military arm, the New People's Army (NPA). The filing of charges against Communist Party members were initiated by Gen. Ramos so as to put the communists on the defensive side. [Text] [Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct 85]

NPA COMMANDERS KILLED--Government troopers and militiamen ambushed a truck of New People's Army guerillas, killing 30 of them, including two top NPA commanders at sitio Sancap, barangay Mison, Davao Oriental, last Thursday. A report from Davao reaching the headquarters of the Home Defense Force Group (airborne) here identified the slain NPA leaders as Alexander Navarro also known as "Commander Saulo," who carries a P50,000 prize on his head. He commands the Main Regional Guerilla Unit of the NPA's Front 15, covering the Davao and Comabato provinces. Also killed was his deputy front commander, Pablo Estande, known as "Commander Ramil," commander of NPA units in districts two, three and four of Front 15. He carries a P20,000 prize.

Airborne spokesman Lt. Virgilia Samonte said government troopers were able to recover one M-79 grenade launcher, one Browning automatic rifle, one Garand and one M-16 armalite rifle from among the slain rebels. The retreating NPAs, most of whom were wounded, managed to bring along the arms of their fallen companions. There was no casualty on the government side. [Text] [Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA 7 Oct 85].

MINDANAO NAMFREL OFFICERS--The National Citizens Movement for Free Elections has announced the new officers of its Cagayan de Oro and Misamis Oriental chapters. The Cagayan de Oro chapter officers are: Jim Borja, chairman; Bong San Agustin, vice chairman; Al Manus, treasurer; Boy Senen, secretary; and Bella Tiro, public relations officer. The Misamis Oriental chapter coordinators are: Steve Asiniero and Col Joven Ellosi (ret). In a meeting with Christian S. Monsod, NAMFREL secretary-general and Fr Frank Demetrio, S.J., Region 10 coordinator, the chapter reported that all 11 districts of the city are remobilized and the 24 municipalities of the province are currently being organized. [Text] [Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 3 Oct 85 p 8]

HUC REASSURANCE ON AMNESTY--Pawns in the communist death-drive for political power, rebels of the New People's Army will always be welcomed back to the folds of the law as brothers. Thus did Brig Gen Jaime C. Echeverria set the tone of an austere testimonial celebration held yesterday at the Regional Unified Command headquarters to honor President Marcos on his 68th birthday. "Let it be know that we harbor no hatred for the New People's Army," he said, "and we will welcome all former rebels and help them build new lives." Echeverria on the same occasion read a message from armed forces chief of staff Lt. Gen. Fidel V. Ramos exhorting "teamwork" among all HUC troops and wishing the President health, wisdom and fulfillment. Outlining the President's Rehabilitation Plan, Echeverria said that ordinary citizens--farmers, teachers, village leaders--can act as government go-betweens for rebel returnees. "Availing of the President's amnesty and rehabilitation program is the easiest thing to do," Echeverria told the New People's Army. He added that his command is ready to extend full security measures to rebel returnees. [Text] [Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 14-21 Sep 85 p 2]

TOUGHER STAND ON ABUSIVE MILITARY--Lt. Gen Fidel V. Ramos, acting armed forces chief of staff, toughened yesterday his stand against abusive soldiers and moved to commission willing reservists assigned with the office of the judge-advocate general (JAGO). "I am therefore urging all commissioned JAGO reservists to contact the Regional Unified Command headquarters at Panacan, Davao City," said Brig. Gen. Jaime C. Echeverria, HUC commanding general. Lawyers who qualify will immediately be posted to active duty to further strengthen AFP action against uniformed undesirables, he added. The stepped-up effort developed even as lawyer Jesus Dureza was quoted by Asiaweek Magazine recently as saying that "human rights violations by the military have gone down considerably. Generally the military has behaved itself." Dureza is the local president of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines. Echeverria has ordered his Special Action Committee -- headed by HUC chief of staff Col. Roberto Manlongat and civil relations chief Douglas C. Rosete -- to coordinate with fiscals in the region and local IBP chapters. "It is only one more proof that the AFP considers paramount disciplined soldiery. Nothing less will do," he said. [Text] [Davao City MINDANAO TIMES in English 14-21 Sep 85 p 2]

THAILAND

COLUMNIST RAISES TEXTILE ISSUE, ALLIANCE WITH U.S.

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 20 Aug 85 p 2

[Text] Right now there is news about an ally of ASEAN, the United States, which has kindly started to try to pass a new bill so that textile and clothing businessmen do not have to take the trouble to export textiles and clothing to America.

If this bill passes and is enforced, all textile and clothing producers in the ASEAN countries will be in difficulty and might lose around \$550 million or around 14,850 million baht.

Nevertheless, the ASEAN Textile Association has urged the United States to consider some other way to help with the problem of certain cuts in quotas.

Those requests were made on the final day of the meeting of the International Trade Negotiation Commission of the ASEAN Textile Association of the five countries, excluding Brunei, which does not export textiles to the United States.

The announcement shows the truth clearly, that a textile law will not really solve the problem; instead, it will depress ASEAN's economy.

Another fact is that a law would cause conflict between the United States and ASEAN.

This bill specifies in detail that a quota system be used with countries that export more than 1.25 percent of the total volume of textiles and clothing imported into the United States.

The news report stated further that Thailand, Singapore, and the Philippines, but not Indonesia and Malaysia, are the countries that would be immediately affected; however, they would be affected in the future for certain.

A look at that prospective law shows clearly that the United States discriminates in trade with countries that have no way to argue back or no power to press the issue; the United States would not dare to risk [doing this] with influential countries.

The quota system has been a chronic problem for developing countries, which have no way out to fight with a superpower like the United States.

The various measures that the United States has carefully invented for this issue inform us clearly that there is no such thing as a true ally in this world.

As for the cliché that says there is no real true friend or permanent enemy, let us try to be a temporary enemy to the United States and just see what happens!

12597

CSO: 4207/287

THAILAND

PUBLISHER ON DISADVANTAGE TO THAI OFFENSIVE IN CAMBODIA

Bangkok LAK THAI in Thai 29 Aug 85 p 58

[Article by Ratana Yawaprapat: "Finish Inside Fighting--Start the Outside Fighting."]

[Excerpts] The fighting along the Thai-Kampuchean border, which has lasted for more than 7 years (since B.E. 2521), has often led us Thais which include military and government officials as well as the general public, to wonder why Thailand has always been on the defensive, plus the fact that the defense has always been inside our territory which has suffered immeasurable losses. Thailand should be on the offensive in order to push the fighting, which is not at all Thailand's business, away from the border as much as possible. No matter what excuses the Vietnamese use, it is undeniably they who are on the offensive in Kampuchea. The fighting between the Vietnamese and the Kampucheans ended up many times with the Vietnamese following the Kampucheans across the Thai border, which can also be interpreted as Vietnam offending Thailand.

This idea of responding to the Vietnamese, after a period of secret discussions within each group, is now being discussed openly. On 18 August, three high-ranking officials in the Thai government appeared on the televised political issue discussion program. The three panelists--namely Air Marshal Gen Sitti Savetasila, foreign affairs minister; Lt Gen Chavalit Yongchaiyut, deputy chief of the Army Staff; and Group Commander Prasong Soonsiri, director of the National Stability Council--expressed their opinion that even though the Thai government has always chosen to use diplomatic means as the better way to solve the Kampuchean matter, in the future it will be necessary to use both military and diplomatic means in order to "push the fighting away from home," according to Group Commander Prasong Soonsiri. Lt Gen Chavalit expressed his opinion that the Thai army is now ready for two major operations--driving the foreign troops away from Thai territory and protecting the territory by fighting outside of the Thai border to prevent the enemy from moving close to the border. It should be noted that in this political discussion this past Sunday, with the emphasis on solving the Kampuchean problems, it was mentioned that the program was being watched by some of the audience and that the panelists intended

to have this audience understand clearly what they were referring to. This means that Thailand has now verbally started "outside warfare." The question of when the action will actually take place should be answered soon.

It is true that this idea of solving the border problem is a good military strategy. The question is how stable the present internal situation in Thailand is. Thailand is a small country, and so is Vietnam. The fighting between Thailand and Vietnam will have a greater impact than the fighting between Vietnam and Kampuchea did. Why had Thailand not invaded Kampuchea before Vietnam had? If the Thais fight the Vietnamese now, the Thais will have to fight both the Vietnamese and the Kampucheans. What should be worrisome is that the fighting will be done in a third country which is Kampuchea, and it is evident that Thailand will be at a greater disadvantage than it is at the present.

12781

CSO: 4207/295

THAILAND

REINSTATEMENT OF 1981 'TURK' COUP MAKERS DISCUSSED

Bangkok NAE0 NA in Thai 8 Sep 85 pp 1, 16

[Article: "'Athit' Signs Approval for Government Reinstatement of 'Young Turks'"]

[Text] "Prem" is still not willing to sign permission for the Young Turks to return to the forces. Phaniang says, "On this I would like to claim that it is certain not to pass."

NAEO NA has previously reported on a movement to reinstate the "Young Turk" officers who incited the events of 1-3 April 1981 into government service. General Ahtit Kamlang-ek, supreme military commander and army commander, met with certain representatives of the "Young Turks" in his status as fellow alumnus, using the opportunity of General Athit's attendance at a banquet for Ch.P.R. class 7 at the Monthian School last year. General Athit asserted that his objective in offering reinstatement of the "Young Turks" to government service was that "blood is thicker than water." He also expressed the view that many of those officers were career soldiers when they were expelled and have no salary, putting their families in difficulty. As for his saying that he would be willing to reinstate these officers, there were no stipulations as to what positions they would occupy, but it would be according to what their commanders saw fit. The reinstatement would take place by lawful stages.

Later there were news reports from the military that the reason for silence on requests for reinstatement to government service of the former inciters of 1-3 April was that before taking steps General Athit, in the capacity of supreme military commander and army commander, recently submitted the reinstatement of those individuals to General Prem Tinsulanon, prime minister, in his capacity as minister of defense, and asked for permission and a budget from the Ministry of Finance to take care of salaries. The entire matter awaited only the approving signature of the Minister of Defense.

Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantrat, deputy defense minister, responded to reporters' questions following a cabinet meeting. Reporters said that there were reports that General Athit Kamlang-ek had made the request for reinstatement to government service of the Young Turk officers, and what were the

facts? Air Chief Marshal Phaniang said: "On this I would like to claim that it is certain not to pass."

On this matter Colonel Thanat Phakdiphat, one of those involved in the incident, told NAE0 NA that he did not know, but if it were true, he ought to know for sure earlier; and even if it were true, they need to have work or they will be in a lot of trouble, particularly those at the level of colonel and captain. As for the stages, he understands things are at the [Ministry of] defense, because General Athit signed the law a year ago. It is probably true that there are people controlling him. When Colonel Manun Rupkhachon and Colonel Bunsak Phocharoen were released, the matter was silenced, as the defense law stipulates that soldiers outside government service cannot be taken into government service. Because these officers are over 45, Colonel Thanat says that if it were really approved, it could be done because *mutatis mutandis* had been applied before where some people of 53 years of age were reinstated into government service.

9937

CS0: 4207/3

THAILAND

HOUSE SPEAKER UTHAI ON DEMOCRATIC ATTITUDES, CITES POLL

Bangkok NAO NA in Thai 8 Sep 85 pp 1, 16, 14

[Article; "Poll of Views of the Thai People on MPs: They Still Have Some Faith"]

[Text] On the morning of 7 August at the Asia Hotel in Phataya, the National Assembly, in cooperation with Thammasat University, organized a seminar on "MPs and the Development of Democracy" with interested MPs, scholars, and members of the news media participating.

Mr Uthai Phimchaichon, chairman of the National Assembly, opened the seminar by saying that the development of democracy in Thailand is still difficult to achieve because of the weakness that MPs and the people still lack firm belief in a true democratic system and that such a system can be made to prosper in Thailand. Anyone who plays politics must fear this situation, seeing that this defect has caused few people to make use of the right to vote.

"Besides there being a lack of confidence in the democratic system caused by the actions of the group opposed to democracy, the dictatorial group that spreads only reports of the wrongdoings of MPS, the democratic group itself does not inform the people. Therefore the people tend to follow the dictatorial ideas. Sometimes the parliament is dissolved and the people's power is seized amidst repeated claims of sincerity. The Program of Discussions on Democracy only mentions the parliament's faults, so that I would like to change it to a Program of Discussions on the Destruction of Democracy," said the chairman of the National Assembly.

Mr Uthai also said that in the area of leaders, the people are often persuaded that leaders should be strict and strong, and it is only the military that has these qualities. But in fact even if today's leaders from the military are bold, politicians are often more daring, as in England's invasion of the Falklands. But in our case of three invaded villages, we did not dare go in and liberate them from their predicament.

During the seminar there were two reports of results of research polling opinions of people from various walks of life toward MPs and democratic rule. The first was submitted by Dr Likhit Thirawekhin, professor at Thammasat University, who polled opinions of people of Greater Bangkok. The

second report, by Dr Surin Phitsuwan, professor at Thammasat University, gave the results of polls in areas outside Bangkok. Their conclusions follow.

To the item that said, Do MPs play a part in improving the quality of life? 16.8 percent of the people of Bangkok expressed agreement, 48 percent disagreed, and 34 percent were uncertain. Of the people from other provinces, 41 percent believed that MPs will help improve the quality of life, 32 percent disagreed, and 27 percent were uncertain.

To the question, when there are problems, do you depend on MPs? 14 percent of the people from Bangkok said they did and 42 percent of the people from the provinces did.

Fifty-five percent of the people from Bangkok believed that there should be MPs, while 15 percent believed they were not necessary, and 26 percent were not sure whether there should be or not. For the provinces, 75 percent said there should be and 11 percent said there should not.

To the question of whether the democratic system should be preserved, 57 percent of the people from Bangkok said it should, 15 percent said it should not, and 27 percent were not certain; while of the people of other provinces, 72.5 percent said it should, 13 percent did not see the need for democracy, and 14 percent were uncertain.

To the question, Do the majority of MPs perform the duties they are supposed to? 15 percent of the people from Bangkok said that MPs do perform their duties, 48 percent said they do not, and 38 percent were uncertain. Of the people from other provinces, 33 percent believed they did, 29.5 percent believed they did not, and 32.5 percent were uncertain.

Thirty percent of the people from Bangkok responded that they always vote, 44 percent said they sometimes vote, and 26 percent said they never vote; while of those from other provinces, 62.5 percent always voted, 17 percent sometimes voted, and 20.5 percent never voted.

Another interesting poll was, in the next election will you use your right? Of the people from Bangkok, 47 percent said they would and 19 percent said they would not. Of the people from other provinces 73 percent said they would and 9 percent said they would not.

As for the question of whether they could remember the names or know who were the MPs in their own areas, 49 percent of the people from Bangkok could not remember or did not know who their MPs were, 46 percent could not remember them all, and only 5 percent were able to remember.

"Together these figures show that the people still support democracy, and particularly the people from other provinces, who hold firm hopes that the people will obtain a democratic system. But it is unsettling that they are uneasy about the performance of the MPs. Even farmers from outside provinces who very much hope to depend on their MPs still do not have a firm belief that they can help them, and still find fault with MPs for such things as

seeking private benefits over the common benefit, not being sincere about solving social problems, not doing what they say, and not attending meetings of parliament, the people are therefore calling upon MPs to be upright in their work and not to use the opportunity to scoop up benefits so that there will be secure principles," Mr Surin concluded in the report of the results of his research poll.

9937

CSO: 4207/3

THAILAND

PUBLIC HEALTH AUTHORITIES CITED ON MALNUTRITION

Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 30 Jul 85 p 4

[Excerpts] Last year's general survey by the Nutrition Division of the Ministry of Public Health's Health Department can be summarized as follows:

There are 6.4 million children of ages 0-5 years, of which 3.3 million, or 52 percent, suffer from malnutrition. Malnourished children are divided into stages: 2.37 million are classified as suffering from first degree malnutrition, 896,000 from second degree malnutrition and 128,000 from serious cases of malnutrition.

The lives of the last group of children are endangered; they can die any time now.

And a survey by the Nutrition Research Institute of Mahidol University got the same data, namely, that at least 55,000 Thai children under the age of six die yearly because of malnutrition.

Most school children ages 7-14 in rural public schools are nothing but windup dolls because in addition to [being malnourished], they are unprepared in almost every way to study, whether it is school materials, notebooks, clothes, shoes and means of transportation...

Physical unreadiness is the most important [problem] that is affecting their spirit.

Statistics show that 1,113,445 public school children miss lunch and 355,223 have neither breakfast nor lunch.

Just think what kind of pitiful future the nation faces when right now these children are being overlooked and left to starve like this.

We talk so much about the richness of our country saying, "In the water there is fish, in the field there is rice." Now we have to think hard. An FAO report classifies Thailand as the fourth ranked exporter of agricultural products.

These things do not add to the pride of the nation and the government at all when one part of the population is lying waiting to die because of malnutrition. This is a situation that should not occur in the so-called rice basket of the world.

THAILAND

VIETNAMESE REFUGEES GET PARAMILITARY TRAINING

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 20 Aug 85 pp 7, 12

[Text] In the auditorium of Muang Mai District School, Nai Muang Precinct, Mukdaharn District, Mukdaharn Province, Special Col Sombat Chantharasuk, lieutenant governor (military side) and Pol Lt Col Phira Mekvichai, deputy chief of the Mukdaharn provincial police (head of the Vietnamese Refugee Affairs Office), along with the heads of governmental divisions and guests joined in opening paramilitary training [Village Scout training] for Vietnamese refugees in Mukdaharn Province who are interested in Village Scout activities. Eighty-five refugees, 59 men and 26 women, were interested and joined in the training.

At this initiation of paramilitary training for Vietnamese refugees, Pol Lt Col Phira Mekvichai disclosed to a DAO SIAM reporter in Mukdaharn that the northern unit's policy is to train Vietnamese refugees who live in Thailand so that they know and understand the activities and rules of the Village Scouts. The training is called "unification and loyalty" training, and lasts 4 days and 5 nights (100 hours). The training curriculum is similar to that for Thais in every aspect. This is the first training of this sort in Mukdaharn Province. The trainees must camp out at a training camp and they are absolutely forbidden to go home until the training session is over. Trainees must bring their own food to cook and eat at the camp.

Pol Lt Col Phira Mekvichai stated in addition that such Village Scout training for Vietnamese refugees has successfully met the objectives of the northern unit, and that he is going to ask for approval to accept applications for a second group of trainees. Teachers and professors in cooperation with the provincial police and Company 4 of the 7th unit of the Border Patrol Police of Mukdaharn set up the program and also train the refugees. Every Vietnamese refugee who participates in this training session receives a certificate to keep for his own and his relatives honor. On the occasion of the opening of this training program, Pol Lt Col Phira Mekvichai as head of the Vietnamese Refugee Affairs Office of Mukdaharn Province invited Special Col Sombat Chantharasuk to preside and to distribute temporary passes and good conduct certificates to Vietnamese refugees who have all along been doing good deeds to help Thailand. Every Vietnamese refugee who received a temporary pass and good conduct certificate was clearly appreciative and happy.

12597
CSO: 4207/287

THAILAND

NORTHERN DISTRICT GETS 80 MILLION BAHT FROM PROSTITUTION

Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 28 Jul 85 pp 1, 16

[Excerpts] Phayao Province, which split away from Chiang Rai Province, has fertile districts that are the rice basket of the province. Statistically, very few young girls are prostitutes or move away from their native land. Mae Chai District is the new land of beautiful girls, [whose beauty is] second to that of the beautiful girls of Dok Kham Tai. Right now it is the place that all the women-buying agents are heading for. When the northern girls are not "produced" fast enough, Mae Chai is the "land of the famous sweet cocoanut." Chun District, where the girls are as beautiful as northern girls, is also becoming a new destination of the girl trade. Chiang Kham District, which is located next to Nan Province, has Thai Lu ethnic people from 12 clans. There are a lot of beautiful local girls there also, but statistically, very few are prostitutes. There are a lot of beautiful girls in Pong and Chiray Manae Districts, which are still remote and dangerous areas, so prostitution has not reached there yet. In these districts of Phayao Province, 80 percent of the girls are lowland rice farmers, 15 percent midland farmers and the remaining 5 percent are regular vendors, not prostitutes. But looking at actual occupations, 70 percent of northern girls are prostitutes. And these 7 districts in Phayao Province and the northern region are considered good places for the prostitution business.

Northern girls are not only prostitutes in Bangkok or in different provinces around the country, but also earn their living as prostitutes "made in Thailand" in the Scandinavian countries, Germany and France. As for Asian countries, such as Japan, Korea, Taiwan, Hongkong and Singapore, northern girls are in the majority in this profession. The income these northern girls send home to their parents is in the hundreds of millions of baht. They send money via many means, and those abroad send it through banks. And although it is impossible to check the figures, the figures for money orders sent through the post office are around 80 million baht. This figure never has dropped, regardless of any state of the economy. This merchandise can always sell, our reporter stated in a portion of his report.

12597
CSO: 4207/287

7 November 1985

THAILAND

EDITORIAL: NESDB PLANS MISORIENTED TOWARD WEST

Bangkok NABO NA in Thai 12 Sep 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Misoriented Development Plan"]

[Excerpts] Recently there was a seminar concerning economic and social development plans set up by the Thai Institute of Thammasat University. Scholars and analysts said that.

Since Thailand's first development plan of 1961, the plans, which have been set at 5 years each (we are now in the fifth plan), seem always to be based on the same principle, not stressing the importance of allotting resources effectively. They are plans thought up by a single group of civil servants, aiming to preserve political stability by distributing aid to the poor without educating them to stand on their own feet.

The scholars also commented that in Plan 5 and Plan 6, which is awaiting approval, the government has directed its attention toward external factors. The poor in rural areas receive aid given in an insincere way, contrary to the industrial sector into which the government throws a lot. The direction of plan 6 seeks to preserve economic stability using monetary and financial methods and foreign investment, and the final result will be the achievement of material-technological-financial development that cannot solve the problem of the balance of trade.

The views of the scholars reflects the failure of the economic and social development plans. Critiqued from another angle, the reason for the failure is that the ideas of the planners are tied too closely to the theories of western countries, aiming only to expand materially to the level of the developed countries without solving the basic problems of the people of the country first.

We would like to maintain that the aims of all the development plans have been inconsistent with plans to develop Thai society. They have been unable to stipulate useful reforms or to allocate resources. Intended to protect political stability, these plans have brought about economic losses. Statistics prove that in the 27 years of the five plans Thailand's trade imbalance has increased drastically with its debt for foreign investment. Only a minority of the people of the country received benefits from these plans.

9937

CSO: 4207/3

THAILAND

BRIEFS

PRC ILLEGAL IMMIGRANTS--At 3:30 pm on the 28th of this month, Pol Lt Col Chavalit Manosamut, Duty Inspector of Wat Phrayakrai, was informed that many Red Chinese have fled into Thailand and have created trouble by screaming at annoying neighbors. They are congregated in a townhouse, number 3627/28 Soi Yudee, Chan Road, Bangkhlo Section, Yannawa District, Bangkok. Consequently, the duty inspector rushed to that townhouse and when he arrived the Red Chinese were talking loudly in the first floor living room. He arrested 16 men; some fled. Police Lieutenant Colonel Chavalit took these Chinese to Pol Capt Yotchai Phuphakdee, the duty officer, to conduct an investigation. All 16 of them carried passports that had expired more than 1 month. When they first arrived in Thailand they stayed at the Somboon Hotel in Yaowarat. They came to Thailand to get work permits in order to work in the Middle East or change their nationality to Chinese [Taiwanese] or Korean in order to be able to work abroad. All 16 men were sent to the Immigration Division for further prosecution to be charged for illegally staying in the Kingdom of Thailand without proper papers. [Excerpt] [Bangkok DAO SIAM in Thai 29 Jul 85, pp 1, 16] 12597

POLICE HELP CAR THIEVES--The City Police have reported that car and motorcycle theft are still heavy daily because thieves are being joined by people in uniform who are actively helping take stolen cars and motorcycles to sell in provincial areas. A report states that cars are stolen from Bangkok and sold up country, mostly in Samut Sakorn and Kanchanaburi Provinces, and that these thieves are assisted by low to high level police officers with whom the thieves share their take behind the scenes. In particular, these police officers are from Border Patrol Police units or provincial police units. Cars are stolen in Bangkok and then sent to hack shops to change their appearance. Then certain police officers drive these cars across the provincial lines to deliver them to major agents in different provinces. The trade network is complex, so that it is hard to make arrests. This is because police officers who join gangs know how to escape. Pol Maj Gen Niyom Kanchananwat, deputy commander of the City Police and head of its Car and Motorcycle Theft Suppression Unit headquarters, disclosed to MATICHON that the high price of cars is causing cars to be stolen. [Excerpt] [Bangkok MATICHON in Thai 7 Aug 85 pp 1, 16] 12597

CSO: 4207/287

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

ARMY PAPER REJECTS PRC 'SLANDERS' ABOUT BORDER

BK121104 Hanoi QUAN DOI NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 16 Sep 85 p 4

[Unattributed commentary: "It Is Truly a Case of a Thief Crying Stop Thief"]

[Text] From the beginning of September to now, the Chinese ruling circles have continually sent their troops to conduct land-grabbing operations and barbarous shellings against many border areas inside Vietnamese territory, committing numerous new crimes against our people. On 9 and 10 September alone, Chinese troops fired 20,000 artillery shells into 23 areas in Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, some of which are located no less than 15 km inside our territory. In conjunction with these barbarous bombardments, Beijing sent a number of infantry battalions to unleash several waves of attacks in an attempt to occupy some hills in Thanh Thuy Village and dispatch many groups of scouts and commandos into our country to sabotage our people's peaceful life.

Earlier, on 5 and 6 September, Chinese troops lobbed more than 4,000 artillery shells into an area east of Hill 400 in support of their ground forces' efforts to seize various hilltops. The number of artillery shells fired by the Beijing ruling circles into various areas of Vi Xuyen District, Ha Tuyen Province, from 5 to 10 September totaled more than 50,000. Along with their land-grabbing activities and wanton shellings in our country's northern border areas, the Beijing authorities and their propaganda machine have ceaselessly uttered slanders against Vietnam. On 13 September, the Beijing press openly and falsely accused Vietnam of causing tension at the border and committing armed provocations deep inside Chinese territory. Responsible persons of the Chinese Foreign Ministry also fabricated the story that "Vietnam is sending large quantities of weapons and pouring more troops into Cambodia, threatening Thailand's security." They also overtly misrepresented the important, good-will decisions made by Vietnam, Laos, and the PRK at the 11th conference of the three Indochinese countries' foreign ministers.

The Beijing authorities' current deliberate efforts to cause a big stir about so-called issues like "Vietnam's lack of goodwill," "Vietnam's armed provocations deep inside Chinese territory," and "Vietnam's sending more arms and troops into Cambodia" on the eve of the opening of the 40th UN General Assembly session are aimed at realizing many sinister schemes. By using

fabricated evidence to slander Vietnam, they aim first of all to mislead world opinion and cover up their intensified provocations, land-grabbing activities, and wanton shellings of Vietnam's border areas as well as their numerous crimes against our people. The important initiatives and decisions announced by the three Indochinese countries at the 11th conference of their foreign ministers are producing strong reverberations in Southeast Asia and the world. The just cause of Vietnam, Laos, and Cambodia is as shining as clearly as daylight. Immediately after the Indochinese foreign ministerial conference made public its initiatives and decisions, the press in Indonesia and Malaysia remarked that the Indochinese countries' proposals have thrown China into confusion. By stirring up a wave of slander against Vietnam at this juncture, Beijing is attempting to turn black into white and discredit the good-will policy of peace and friendly pursued by Vietnam in resolving the problem of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Realities are showing that the Chinese ruling circles are still stubbornly furthering their hostile policies and schemes against Vietnam. They are the thieves crying stop thief. By its deeds, Beijing is proving the falsity and deceitfulness of the claims it made on the occasion of our people's celebrations of the 40th anniversary of the August revolution and the 2 September national day that "China always treasures its friendship with Vietnam" and that "China maintains a good-will position in resolving the issue of relations between the two countries.

Once again we affirm that the Vietnamese people value their friendship with The Chinese people are doing their best to restore this friendship and to normalize the relations between the two countries at an early date. However, we resolutely oppose China's criminal and land-grabbing schemes and acts at the border area. Every inch of our territory is extremely sacred, and no one can violate it. It is for this reason that over the past few days, in view of the Chinese troops' criminal acts, our army and people at the northern border, always maintaining high vigilance, have promptly dealt duly punitive counterblows to the enemy. In the Vi Xuyen area, Ha Tuyen Province, 50 Chinese aggressors were punished while their land-grabbing attacks were blunted and repelled. Our army and people at the border are constantly on the alert and resolved to counter promptly and duly any criminal acts of the aggressors.

CSO: 4209/42

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

EDITOR COMMENTS ON REAGAN'S 7 OCT SDI SPEECH

BK111126 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0015 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Station editor Nguyen Qui's commentary: "The Hawk Imitates the Humming of a Lark"]

[Text] On 7 October, U.S. President Reagan suddenly changed his tune, using very soft words to justify and advertise his Strategic Defense Initiative [SDI] program. He said: The SDI program will neither kill people--it will only destroy the enemy's weapons--nor will it militarize outer space. He added: The SDI plan is a combination of scientific substance and spirit to achieve the noble ideal of peace on earth.

The question raised is why the White House leader has used such soft, sweet words to depict a large-scale war plan for outer space that is very expensive and dangerous? In the past few days, world public opinion has strongly condemned the U.S. arms race in space. Even some important political personages have raised their voices to criticize Reagan's SDI program. Among them, we must mention French President Mitterrand, who stated during the reception for the CPSU general secretary: Outer space weapons are different from existing ones: The launching of nuclear weapons into space not only means that the implementation of the 1972 U.S.-USSR agreement on antimissile defense systems is suspended but also that we are starting a new round of the arms race with new weapons.

Many U.S. allies have not only condemned and criticized SDI but have flatly refused to participate in the SDI program--namely, France, Canada, Australia, Austria, and the Netherlands. Other countries are still hesitating. Meanwhile, the Soviet Union's new peace initiative to hold talks readily with the United States positively to reduce both side's nuclear weapons by 50 percent is resounding among the world public.

The United States is being pressed to make concessions and reconsider its stance, including whether or not SDI should be continued. It is in this context that President Reagan has spoken, imitating a lark instead of a hawk. However, the U.S. President has belittled the knowledge of scientists, who all know too well how horrendous and fearful the SDI program is.

By using the most advanced and modern scientific and technological progress, the U.S. warmongers have brought and are intensively bringing the arms race into outer space, which they are using as a military base to attack targets on earth readily. In other words, the warlike circles in the United States want to hang a large volume of missiles and nuclear weapons in space to threaten human life.

The arms race in outer space is not actually for defense as the U.S. President said. It involves offensive weapons, a permanent threat to the security of nations. Reagan's soft and flowery words also contradict what he has usually said to promote the SDI program. He considered the program a trump card, a deterrent to the enemy, and a U.S. strength. Rejecting all condemnation, the U.S. Administration is stubbornly clinging to the SDI program, not considering it something negotiable. Reagan vowed that he was determined to pursue the research to see whether or not the SDI program can be implemented. So, the Reagan hawk can imitate the humming of a lark for only a while. In the end, the hawk is always screaming.

CSO: 4209/42

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE, AND AID

BRIEFS

DELEGATION TO VARNA, BULGARIA--The 22d conference of heads of the news and press agencies of socialist countries and of a number of countries developing along the socialist line was held from 8-11 October in Varna City, Bulgaria. Comrade Dao Tung, VNA director general, headed the VNA delegation to the conference. The participants reached agreement on the conduct of propaganda work in the coming year on the activities of the congress of the fraternal parties; on the measures in preparation for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution; and on current pressing issues, namely, peace and disarmament, opposition to the warlike and terrorist policies of imperialism, headed by the United States, and support for the international workers movement and the national liberation movement. The 23d conference of heads of the news and press agencies of socialist countries will take place in the fall of 1986 in Vietnam. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 13 Oct 85 OW]

CSO: 4209/42

LE DUAN TOURS MINH HAI, ADDRESSES CADRES

OW131313 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 9 Oct 85

[Text] Recently, Comrade Le Duan, CPV Central Committee general secretary, toured Minh Hai Province.

Comrades Doan Thanh Vy, secretary of the provincial party committee, Pham Van Hoai, chairman of the provincial people's committee, and large numbers of representatives of sectors and mass organizations in the province warmly welcomed the comrade general secretary.

This was Comrade Le Duan's second visit to Minh Hai since the total liberation of the south. Compatriots and comrades in Minh Hai welcomed Comrade Le Duan--Brother Ba--as they welcomed their beloved family member.

During his highly emotional tour of Minh Hai, Comrade Le Duan felt as if he were returning to his own native place. While in Minh Hai, he worked with comrades in the provincial party committee, and met with veteran cadres and families that scored meritorious services for the revolution. He visited Ngoc Hien and Tran Van Thoi districts, a naval unit at the Nam Can base, and the Song Doc border defense station.

He had cordial, open-hearted talks with the veteran cadres and revolutionaries' families. He recalled endearing memories during the first years he stayed in the south. He remembered Uncle Sot's family in U Minh and Uncle Duong Van Be and his wife in Tran Van Thoi District that protected and sustained him during his days of hardships and difficulties. He still recognized Mr Ba Phao, the indigent boatman who took great pains and braved dangers in plying his boat along waterways to take him on his trips to establish connections with various organizations and to avoid detection by the enemy.

He expressed thanks for the contributions by the comrades and compatriots in former revolutionary base areas. He said: It is our great happiness to live in peace, in our totally independent and reunified country. We have fulfilled our responsibilities to our people. We must continue to show, in our life, that we are worthy of the sacrifices of those who have laid down their lives, and must contribute our valuable experiences for the benefit of our children and for future generations.

During his visit to the military units, the comrade general secretary inquired about the home towns of cadres and combatants, and praised their units for the achievements they have scored in defending the land and sea areas under their responsibilities. He strongly urged the cadres and combatants to heighten their vigilance over the enemy's schemes, do a good job in discharging their guarding, defense, and military training tasks, while continuing to carry out their economic construction tasks, in order to improve their units' livelihood and to contribute to nationbuilding.

During his tours of the districts, the comrade general secretary heard reports by Sister Ba Dan, member of the Standing Committee of the provincial party committee and concurrently secretary of the Tran Van Thoi District party committee; by Brother Bay Luong, secretary of the Khanh Hung Village party committee; and by Brother Nam Khoi, deputy secretary of the Ngoc Hien District party committee; and attended this district's skilled women conference.

He noted with great joy the new changes those areas have made since his 1978 visit. Over 80 percent of the peasants households have joined the cooperatives and production collectives. Practicing monoculture in the past, Ngoc Hien and Tran Van Thoi districts have made great headway in the overall production and business in aquatic products. They have rapidly increased productivity in fish catches and fish farming. The people's cultural life has been further improved. Every village has a school and a public health station.

In his address to the cadres, Comrade Le Duan lauded the district's achievements, and gave guidelines for its drive for better achievements. In order to tap all potentials of a newly reclaimed land, he said, the district must promote the people's right to collective mastery, and adopt plans to simultaneously conduct the three revolutions so as to boost the crop yields and livestock productivity and enhance the efficiency in aquatic product exploitation. The family economy must be closely linked to the collective and state-managed economies. Everyone, every family, every production installation must be motivated to make export products--individuals must care for themselves while also caring for the country as a whole. Special attention must be given to shaping socialist men in the new land. Efforts must be made to make everyone clearly understand the reclamation efforts of many generations of Vietnamese over several hundred years to create the piece of land as we see it now, understand the origin of our people, feel proud of being descendants of the Hung kings and continuers of the cause of the party and Uncle Ho.

The role of youth and women must be particularly promoted. We can boast of the two Trung sisters [two Vietnamese heroines who liberated old Vietnam from Chinese domination and ruled from 40-43 A.D.] in our history. The Vietnamese women must uphold the traditions of heroism, indomitability, loyalty, and resourcefulness, and must be in the vanguard in raising and shaping new men.

While working with the provincial party committee and key cadres from sectors and mass organizations, Comrade Le Duan heard the comrades secretary and chairman of the provincial people's committee report on the overall situation of Minh Hai.

In years past, Minh Hai has scored important progress in agricultural production, with an average yield of over 3 tons of paddy per hectare and per crop. Its 1984 grain production was in excess of 800,000 tons, with an average per capita production of over 600 kilos. Abandoning its monoculture Minh Hai has systematically devised a rational cultivation pattern, which has been developing comprehensively.

Its 1984 livestock production value accounted for 27 percent of its total production. Its 200,000 square kilometers of forest have been delineated, protected, and exploited in line with the policy of combining agriculture with forestry and fisheries in the district area, and good models have emerged.

Its aquatic product sector has been reorganized, with further strengthened material bases, and fish catching and fish farming techniques improved. Its 1984 production of 90,000 tons made an important contribution to raising the export value to 20 million ruble-dollars [20 trieuj rups-doola].

Good results also have been achieved in socialist agricultural and industrial-trade transformation. Its 1984 industrial production made up 27 percent of the industrial-agricultural production value. Its communications lines have been further expanded. Its goods distribution and circulation has made headway. The people's livelihood in general is stabilized. Every district has hospitals and every village has a public health station. Seven of its districts have general middle schools. There are 320,000 general school students in the whole province. Political security and social has been firmly maintained. Party tasks and mass-related tasks have been systematically perfected.

On behalf of the party Central Committee, Comrade Le Duan lauded the achievements and efforts of the cadres and compatriots in Minh Hai. However, he pointed out: In view of the province's potential, the people's livelihood needs, and the requirements of the national industrialization, the progress made is still slow.

On the basis of the general policy and the economic policies set forth at the fourth and fifth party congresses and on the basis of the most recent party Central Committee resolutions, especially the sixth, seventh, and eighth resolutions, Minh Hai must correctly determine its strategic objectives and concrete steps for economic and cultural development and consolidation of the province's national defense security.

The building of the working people's system of collective mastery and the simultaneous conduct of the three revolutions must be concretized into socioeconomic plans for each period.

Minh Hai must promote its production and business activities, not only with the purpose of meeting the everyday needs of the people in the province, but also for the sake of the country as a whole. With its great food production capability, Minh Hai must quickly strive to produce 1 million tons of food through multicropping and increased yields. It must tap its great potentials in order to vigorously develop its stockbreeding, especially hogs and ducks, and must accelerate land reclamation, alter the soil condition of alkaline and brackish areas to cultivate appropriate industrial crops, especially coconuts, pineapples, and sugarcane, in order to provide raw materials for the local industry and for the manufacture of export products. Efficient measures and forms of organizations must be implemented to exploit, process, and export aquatic products, considering it an important spearhead of the local economy of Minh Hai. It is necessary to proceed from aquatic products, industrial crops, forestry, and stockbreeding to develop the processing industry and build an agroindustrial structure in the district area.

Minh Hai must achieve economic integration with Ho Chi Minh City and other provinces in order to tap its potential strengths.

Special importance must be attached to the building of the infrastructure, the expansion of communications and transport, and the development of roads and waterways, so that communications lines will link villages and districts together. Communications development must be closely linked to population projects and the building of new countryside, in order to ensure favorable conditions for the people's residence and transportation, ensure that there are enough schools for children's education, and enough public health stations and hospitals for treatment of the sick.

The building of a new countryside must be closely linked to the ideological and cultural revolution, a revolution of momentous importance for Minh Hai as well as the Mekong Delta provinces as a whole.

The comrade general secretary analyzed the basic features of the current world situation, pointing out the might of the three revolutionary currents and the great capability to preserve world peace. In Southeast Asia, he said, the imperialists and reactionary forces still harbor many dangerous schemes; our people must constantly heighten their vigilance, our Armed Forces must firmly defend the fatherland's coastline and maritime economic zones.

On party tasks, Comrade Le Duan stressed: Party organizations and party members must firmly grasp the party policy and must be dynamic and creative in the organization for implementation of tasks. They must regularly conduct criticism and self-criticism, must constantly foster internal unity, and must systematically build and implement the mechanism of party leadership, people's mastery, and state management, in the locality, especially at the grass-roots level. Due attention must be given to the strengthening of mass organizations. The youth union and the women's union in particular must strive in developing their very important roles in the building of the collective mastery system in the countryside.

Comrade general secretary firmly believed that, with its stalwart and indomitable tradition as a base area in the past two wars of resistance, Minh Hai will certainly be in the foremost position in nationbuilding and national defense. Minh Hai, he said, must strive to become one of the most prosperous and powerful provinces of our country, a province with typical new men, men who love labor, who are full of love, and who uphold righteousness.

On behalf of the Minh Hai party organization and people, Comrade Doan Thanh Vy expressed his absolute confidence in the leadership of the party Central Committee, and promised to implement, without fail, the solicitous instructions of the comrade general secretary.

CSO: 4209/42

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

LE DUAN ADDRESSES MEETING ON DISTRICT BUILDING

BK131630 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 13 Oct 85

[Text] As already reported, in Cu Chi District, from 8 to 11 October, the Party and Government Committee for District Building met with delegates of 110 districts and representatives of the Nam Bo provinces and cities to exchange experience on comprehensive agricultural development and to discuss measures to build the agro-industrial structure at the district level.

Comrade General Secretary Le Duan attended and addressed the meeting.

After hearing reports on initial results and experience obtained in the course of district building, Comrade Le Duan cordially addressed the meeting. He welcome the fact that 110 districts in Nam Bo and more than 400 districts throughout the country have made fairly notable progress in many fields and have succeeded in gradually determining the orientation of their advance. He clearly pointed out: Our party has, at an early date, made the issue of building districts and strengthening the district level a strategic policy aimed at developing the system of the laboring people's collective mastery in the socialist revolution in Vietnam. Districts have suitable places to bring into full play the laboring people's collective mastery in a new kind of production relations and a strong productive force advancing from small-scale production to large-scale socialist production by simultaneously carrying out the three revolutions.

Districts are the cradle of large-scale socialist production with the agro-industrial economic structure currently being built step by step. Districts are the places to build a new culture and a new type of people who lead a beautiful life, love labor, are full of affection, and respect reason. Districts must be built into strong fortresses to defend the fatherland. In all fields of activity, districts are the places to bring into full play the aggregate strength emanating from the center, developing from the localities, and originating from the grass-roots level. For this reason, districts are the basic units in which to build the economy and socialism.

Analyzing the district-building task, Comrade Le Duan highlighted the issue of building the district-level agro-industrial economic structure linked

with the provincial and nationwide industrial-agricultural structure. In the process of socialist industrialization, in the immediate future the districts must carry out the division and redistribution of labor so as to make the fullest use of their manpower; exploit all their land; strongly develop various professions and trades; introduce modern science and technology into agriculture, small industry, and handicrafts; and closely associate the state economy with the collective and family economies so as to bring about new changes to the countryside. Agriculture must be developed comprehensively to obtain 7-8 metric tons and eventually 9-10 metric tons of paddy per hectare. The area under industrial crops must be expanded and various professions and trades developed in such a way as to ensure that each laborer works 300 days per year with 100 of them devoted to turning out products for export.

Comrade Le Duan advised: To make the districts stable and strong, we must devote ourselves to training the contingent of district and grass-roots cadres, paying special attention to the training and promotion of young and of women cadres.

The comrade general secretary highlighted the communal spirit, indomitable will, and creative talents of the Vietnamese working people in the history of our national construction and defense. He hoped that, in district building work, our cadres and people will continue to prove themselves worth of the national traditions, maintain unity, love one another, and develop genuine mastery in their own localities, thereby promoting prosperity and happiness in the countryside and contributing to making the fatherland rich and strong.

CSO: 4209/42

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

TEACHING OF PARTY LINES, POLICIES DISCUSSED

Hanoi GIAO DUC LY LUAN in Vietnamese No 4, Jul 85 pp 35-38, 47

[Article by Pham Van Duyen and Nguyen Dang Chau of the College and Specialized Middle School Research Institute: "On Teaching Party Lines and Policies in Colleges"]

[Text] The requirements of teaching the lines and policies of the Party in colleges and enabling future scientific-technical cadres to fully understand the commonsituation and missions of the nation, clearly envisage their obligation, and be conscious of using their intelligence to meet the urgent needs of life indicated by the Party.

The selection of educational modes and methods has a decisive significance in fulfilling those requirements. For a long time the colleges have combined many educational modes and methods, each of which has certain good points and limitations. We would like to set forth a number of principal educational methods of a problematical nature so that we can exchange opinions and find the optimal modes that are appropriate to the actual circumstances and conditions of the colleges.

Is it possible to create a separate subject regarding lines and policies called "Politics"? At present, in the Soviet Union there is a tendency to rely on the presence of "the morphology of political consciousness" in the structure of social consciousness to form and build the subject of Politics. In our country, in the period studying and teaching Resolution 142 of the Political Bureau one school (the Hanoi Economics-Planning College) experimented by setting up a "Line and Policies" course as an independent subject. According to regulations of the Ministry of Higher and Vocational Education and the plan to implement Directive 25 of the Secretariat of the Party Central Committee, at present lines and policies do not constitute an independent subject in the theory-political curriculum. We believe that the Marxist-Leninist academic subjects (including philosophy, political economy, and scientific communism) should not be called political courses because they are not limited to study of the political laws. Political life is a universal social phenomenon and a relationship among the classes that is reflected in a concentrated manner in lines and policies. Due to its important position in the over-all system of educational contents, we believe that it is necessary to realize that it is necessary to introduce it into the theory-political

curriculum as a basic subject taught by specialized teachers and teams. That political course should be taught as follows:

--Lines, policies, and the education and training rules and regulations are taught in the first week of the course.

--Newly promulgated lines and policies are studied in political-current events classes along with the school's cadres and teachers to ensure that the students promptly grasp the main contents and have the knowledge to assimilate them in the social situation.

--Basic lines and policies are taught in accordance with a basic program in the final period of the course, after the Marxist-Leninist theory and Party history courses have been studied.

--The lines and policies of sectors are taught by the specialized sectors.

During the time when it is not yet possible to make the teaching of lines and policies an independent course, it is necessary to include their study in the other courses, especially in the Marxist-Leninist theory courses. Basic lines are incorporated into the Marxist-Leninist theory courses by means of the following forms:

Citing lines and policies to demonstrate the truth of Marxist-Leninist theory, while at the same time illustrating the theoretical basis of the lines and policies.

Using the significance of the methodology of Marxist-Leninist theory to clarify problems regarding lines and policies.

All major contents of Marxist-Leninist theory must be illustrated by distinctive Vietnamese features. For example, when teaching theory regarding the class struggle of historical materialism it is necessary to include the distinctive features of the class struggle in the period of transition in Vietnam (based on the Party's viewpoints and lines).

--It is also possible to organize study of lines and policies in the form of specialized topics taught along with theory in Marxism-Leninism subject. For example, the lesson "Social Revolution" in historical materialism can be combined with a specialized topic on "The Three Revolutions," etc.

--Sector lines and policies will be taught prior to study of "Situation and Missions," before the students leave schools to begin work.

With regard to two educational modes, when manifested in programs, curricula, lectures, and educational methods, special attention must be given to overcoming unnecessary duplication. For example, all courses and lessons deal with the three revolutions but not all lessons and courses analyze them fully and profoundly. That situation has occurred in reality and has resulted in students having a "superficial" political impression.

The method of teaching lines and policies is also a matter which must be recapitulated and must be made into general principles. We would like to present the following principal methods derived from actual instruction at a number of schools:

Lecturing: In order to meet requirements regarding knowledge, it is first of all necessary to equip the students with knowledge of lines and policies by means of lectures. In lecturing to students on lines and policies, the following difficulties are often encountered:

--Students have a "we already know everything" attitude toward such matters, and that publications and radio stations have already dealt with them. Therefore, they are often subjective and regard politics as being "difficult" or "superficial."

--Lines and policies differ from Party history. Party history deals with lines and policies that have been implemented in the past, is tied in with the process of leading and organizing implementation and the mass revolutionary movement, and the truth of which has been verified by actual experience. Therefore, it is more convenient to combine teaching consciousness with building confidence. For example, Party history deals with the August Revolution. That event was an historical reality that proved the correctness of the Party's policies. But lines and policies are matters of today and tomorrow which are capable of becoming, are becoming, or will become reality. Everyone knows that capability to become reality depends on a process of struggle that is full of difficulty and hardship, so creating ideals and confidence is in this case not a simple matter.

--Since it changed over to a new revolutionary phase our country has experienced more difficulties and complications, including both missteps and mistakes. That situation has caused a number of students to vacillate and weaken in their belief. Meanwhile, in teaching lines and policies there has existed the phenomena of being apart from reality and avoiding difficult problems, which has caused the quality and effectiveness of education, including education regarding lines and policies, to clearly decline.

--Instruction regarding lines and policies is usually limited to disseminating and explaining their contents and applying them immediately to actual work and production, without clarifying their theoretical and actual bases.

In order to overcome the above-mentioned limitations and difficulties, we believe that the essential matter is to firmly grasp the characteristics of the information regarding lines and policies, and take those characteristics into consideration in instruction. Instruction regarding lines and policies must increase knowledge in order to build confidence it is necessary to improve instructional methods and ensure their persuasiveness by logical, closely reasoned dialectics. If we demonstrate that all viewpoints and lines set forth by the Party are scientific and creative, and have strong theoretical and actual bases, we are certain to enable students to have well-based belief. But education regarding lines and policies cannot be limited to lecturing. If the "insipid" teaching of Marxist-Leninist theory is unacceptable, that is even more true with regard to lines and policies. It is

possible and necessary to combine their teaching with many other educational methods and forms so that the teaching of theory and the teaching of lines and policies to be more lively.

Going on field trips and listening to reports on the actual situation after listening to lectures and studying documents is an important educational method. Students have always had the deficiency of lacking actual experience in life but have assimilated much scientific knowledge. That imbalance can cause the appearance of "nihilistic" viewpoints. They often change over from correct criticism to "scorning" all historical and real actualities. It is extremely important to create all conditions for students to come into contact with the realities of social revolution. Actuality with regard to chemistry, physics, or chemical courses may be a laboratory or school workshop, but the best actualities of politics are production bases and the social environment. For example, after lecturing on socialist industrialization we arrange for the students to go on visits or at least to listen to a cadre (best of all, one who graduated from that school) report on actual situations. For example, the report may be on the Thang Long bridge construction project, the Hoa Binh, Pha Lai, and Tri An electric power projects, the Vung Tau gas and oil project, etc. Lenin affirmed that "Reality is higher than theoretical knowledge because it has the good points of both universality and of direct reality." Going on field trips and listening to reports on actual situations will enable students to directly see the life force of lines and policies and to realize that the process of transforming capability into reality is a process of struggle that is extremely rich and lively, and realize the strength of the people's creative labor. Therefore, their political belief will be further strengthened.

In addition to going on field trips and listening to reports, we can also implement many other forms of practical political-social activities, such as organizing investigation and research on actual situations, assigning to them the missions of serving as propagandists regarding lines and policies in places they visit, taking on-the-job training in small groups of workers and people, etc. The principal matter here is to change over from the passive study of text books to becoming part of social-political activities, of the breath and heart beat of revolutionary life. Only thereby can it be assured that they are educated to become "enlightened political warriors," as Lenin demanded. In fact, after they leave school they will have to work in such social-political relations. Every day and every hour they will have to apply those lines and policies creatively and concretely in their work. Those forms, combined with the organization of seminars, meetings, harvesting, etc., will enable the students' understanding of lines and policies to become richer and more profound and have correct knowledge, while also building confidence and a basis on which to orient thought and action. Combining those activities with the organization of Youth Union, party, class, and other activities will further consolidate the results of study. That also manifests full understanding of a basic viewpoint of our Party: man is both the "product" of the three revolutions and the object of the three revolutions. Lenin demanded the unity of practice and knowledge. If educational methods are separated from that principle it is certain that the results of education will not be good and quality cannot be high. A basic study of the political thought of students showed that their knowledge, attitude, belief, and deeds

are still low and distorted. Therefore, we must seek ways to effectively overcome the situation of separating words and deeds in education.

The conditions of teaching the Party's lines and policies.

We do not make the mistake of overemphasizing conditions, but also cannot be utopian people who disregard conditions. We believe that in the present situation it is necessary to pay attention to creating the following minimum conditions.

--The teachers, especially those teaching the political theory courses and those directly teaching students about lines and policies, must receive "priority" with regard to study of the Party's lines and policies and be supplied all necessary Party materials and documents. We must avoid the situation of teachers of lines and policies not being able to study them carefully or not being equipped with the minimum educational facilities. A considerable number of instructors teaching political theory and lines and policies have no documents. Under such conditions, we can hardly demand that they do a good job of teaching the Party's lines and policies.

--In order to improve the educational methods, we must have the necessary funds to enable students to make field trips and study the actual situation, and the other forms of actual practice, as required by the teaching of lines and policies. We can spend large sums of money to buy scientific-technical equipment for the other subjects, but it is very difficult to obtain funds for students to take field trips to study the actual situation, or to invite people to report on the actual situation. That is a problem that must be more satisfactorily resolved.

The teaching of lines and policies is very complicated and has very demanding requirements. The above are some opinions intended to illustrate the problem and are not recapitulations of experience. We welcome the contributions and opinions of experienced cadres.

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CSO: 4209/39

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

BLACKMARKETERS SAID TO USE NEW SCHEME

Hanoi TIEN PHONG in Vietnamese 3-9 Sep 85 pp 3, 12

[Article by Minh Dien: "A New Scheme of the Blackmarketers"]

[Text] During the past several days, when the commercial sector in Ho Chi Minh City sells a large quantity of goods to stabilize prices while the policy of adding price supplementation payments to the salaries of cadres, workers, and civil servants is implemented, at the state retail stores the blackmarketers and dishonest merchants have operated strongly. They sit around on the grass and sidewalks. They mingle among the customers, with thick wads of money under their belts, or else leisurely enjoy coffee and cigarettes in the cafes beside the stores. They play western-style cards, chess, and "lotteries" to rip one another off, while at the same time spreading false rumors about the policies of the state and finding shortcomings in order to obtain state goods.

In the past, the familiar scheme of the blackmarketers was to bribe state retail personnel to obtain valuable and scarce goods the prices of which are far below the black market prices. In the movement to create "civilized commerce" the Assault Youth units have vigorously opposed collusion at the stores and have uncovered many of their schemes. Now, when state commerce is changing its mode of operation, in addition to continuing to "collude" with bad sales clerks they are using the new scheme of "colluding" with customers.

With practiced, wily eyes the blackmarketers look over each customer, then approach those whom they think can be exploited. They ask such people to buy for them a few tubes of toothpaste, a few kilos of soap, some cans of milk, etc. If the customer refuses to buy things for them they are prepared to pay "commissions." They pay 10 to 15 dong for a tube of "Saigon" toothpaste, 20 dong for a can of "Ong Tho" milk, etc. Especially, they spare no pains in pursuing such goods as TV sets, radios, and motorbicycle parts.

At the metal goods and electrical machinery store at 76B Le Thanh Ton, as soon as I arrived holding a "retail goods authorization" I was stopped by Mrs K.

"What are you buying," she asked. "I'm buying a Vespa kickstarter," I replied. She pulled me aside and whispered, "Let me buy it. Later you can request authorization to buy another one."

I smiled and said, "Okay, but you'll have to pay me 'coffee' money!" "Sure I will. I'll pay you 200 or 300 dong." She hugged me. I looked at her shopping bag and saw more than 10 Vespa kickstarters, a bunch of Honda sprocket chains, and sparkplugs". She also held a ration booklet.

I asked her, "The state prices are high and you will pay 300 dong in addition. How can you make a profit?" She vaguely replied, "I'm accumulating goods so that I can gradually resell them."

At Department Store No 3, one morning Sau Cham bought five TV sets using authorization papers of five customers. He did not contact them directly but sat in the Da Khuc Cafe directing his gang of operators. He paid a commission of 200 dong to his gang members for each TV purchased, while the customers received 1,000 dong each.

Trinh Van Th, who lives on Nguyen Van Troi Street in Precinct 3, operates on a larger scale. When he learned that organ N needed cash but was having difficulty withdrawing it from the bank, he negotiated with the head of the organ, who used a check to purchase 300 kilograms of soap, 10,000 school notebooks, and hundreds of meters of cloth. Trinh Van Th took the goods and paid organ N in cash.

Mrs Bui Thi Phuoc, alias Bay Lam, who lives in Subprecinct 20, Precinct 6, has a gang of 10. She assigns each of them responsibility for hanging around pork stalls at the market. Practically all of the pork stalls at the markets of the commercial sector use the "skills" of people who were formerly private merchants, a considerable number of whom have not yet abandoned their greedy, profit-seeking ways. Bay Lam colludes with those people to buy meat, or to exchange grade 3 and grade 4 meat for grade 1 and grade 2 meat.

One morning, at a meat stall under a sign saying "Fresh Foods Store" at the Ong Ta market, dozens of customers were gathered around. But only six or seven were able to buy a few ounces of meat before the saleslady cleaned her knife, put her scale in a basket, and announced "we're out of meat."

As soon as the customers left Nam Teo, a "disciple" of Bay Lam, arrived on a Honda. Within the wink of an eye the saleslady brought out more than 40 kilos of fresh pork and wrapped it for Nam Teo, who sped away.

How many manufactured goods and foodstuffs have fallen into the hands of such crooks? Comrade Hong, the deputy head of Department Store No 3, told me that "Recently the store has sold 25 TV sets. I noted that only five were sold to consumers, while 20 fell into the hands of the blackmarketers."

Who created conditions for them to do so? The answer, which we found in the course of an actual investigation, was that the customers themselves, including cadres, workers, and civil servants who are thoughtless and selfish and unintentionally help them. They accept from them 1,000, several hundred, or even several tens of dong from them without giving it a thought. They speculate, raise prices, and earn profits of tens and hundreds of thousands of

dong. The bad state retail personnel have not been brought to justice and continue to help the blackmarketers obtain goods.

Miss Huong, head of Department Store No 2, Hung of store No 2, Miss Hoa of the metal goods and electrical machinery store, etc, told me that recently, when the new scheme of the blackmarketers was discovered, we took steps to stop them, such as setting up teams to inspect sellers and buyers. Especially, the goods purchasing authorization papers are closely inspected. The inspection forces have also cooperated with the local public security forces to uncover the blackmarketers.

However, those were only initial measures. We hope to apply better measures to stop the dishonest merchants. Something that must receive attention is that the organs and units must closely manage the goods purchasing authorization papers and bank checks so that people seeking personal profit do not help the balckmarketers and speculators upset the market.

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CSO: 4209/40

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY WORKERS HELP MANAGE MARKET

Hanoi LAO DONG in Vietnamese 29 Aug 85 pp 2, 14

[Article by Van Lac: "Ho Chi Minh City: Workers Participate in Market Management"]

[Text] In a large consumer market, such as that of Ho Chi Minh City, the stabilization of prices is an extremely urgent and complicated task. Even during the first days of August, when carrying out the policy of adding price supplements to salaries, prices began to change even though prior to that the functional sectors coordinated with the trade union, women's and youths' forces in taking many positive steps.

The retail stalls, cooperatives, commercial cooperation stores, and private merchants at the markets posted price lists but the actual prices still rose. good-quality meat disappeared under the stalls or was substituted--old ribs replaced young ribs, shoulder meat replaced rump meat, strip fat became stomach fat, etc. At the inner-city markets the pork and beef prices increased by from 25 to 60 dong per kilo, and sugar increased by from 5 to 10 dong. A .65 liter bottle of high-quality fish sauce sold for 90 dong (a three-fold increase) at state retail stores. The restaurants and service organizations, in turn, also greatly increased prices.

In addition to the effect of market-cornering speculators and of collusion, there are a number of subjective reasons for that situation: many state commercial installations arbitrarily violated the city's price discipline, held back goods, and created artificial scarcities. A tendency to hoard appeared among consumers, which created a tense situation on the market.

The people who suffered the greatest loss were the cadres, workers, civil servants, and laborers. Comrade Nguyen Hoa, a cadre in the Living conditions Department of the Municipal Trade union Federation said, "At present our central ad hoc task is, along with the economic forces and mass associations, participating in stabilizing prices and managing the market. The immediate objectives are to maintain the prices of rice, meat, and sugar and to inspect weighing. During the past week we inspected 112 retail meat stalls in the city and, along with the market management organ, dealt with many violations. At the Ben Thanh market, where the transformation and management tasks have been carried out most thoroughly, our unit found that 50 percent of the scales

had not been inspected. There were still many instances of state commercial personnel slipping goods to the outside. At the Ton That Dam market none of the scales had been inspected. One stall sold 20 kilos of fat all at one time to an acquaintance. In two subprecincts of Precinct 1 200 families of workers and civil servants used rice coupon booklets to buy a total of more than 6 tons of rice. The negative phenomena directly attacked the lives of the people. The workers' inspection teams, from the municipal level down to the district and subprecinct levels, are operating vigorously."

Comrade Nguyen Thi Lien of the workers' inspection team of Precinct 4, said that "The dishonest merchants, along with people who spread false rumors, created fears of a rice shortage and food products, so there arose the phenomena of hoarding at many large and small markets. By using the information network combined with propaganda to explain the situation to the circulation-distribution forces, the province stopped acts intended to deliberately upset the market, while at the same time bringing the ring leaders to justice. Recently, the constant presence of the mobile workers' inspection teams at the Xom Chieu, Khanh Hoi, Ton Dan, and other markets has contributed to respect for price discipline."

Comrade Nam Hien, deputy head of the management section of An Binh market in Precinct 5, said that "Precinct 5 has always been famous as an area of operations of private merchants, who after many transformation campaigns have begun to go in a positive direction. Since the implementation of the price supplementation policy, in order to ensure that the workers and civil servants can buy goods at subsidized, the precinct has taken the initiative in forming two-way alliances with many localities in order to exchange and control goods at the roots: meat in Minh Hai, fish in Duyen Hai, vegetables in Cu Chi, etc. Therefore, at the large markets in the precinct socialist commerce controls a sufficient quantity of goods to guide prices. Between the merchandise sectors there are also internal exchanges under the guidance of the commercial sector, which has helped stop price fluctuations in the locality."

In addition to the transformations in improving the management mechanism in order to implement Resolution 8 of the Party Central Committee and endeavor to attain a production norm 15.6 percent greater than at the same time last year, the working class and laborers in the city are increasingly participating in market management and mastering the market under all circumstances.

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CSO: 4209/40

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE, AND FINANCE

HO CHI MINH CITY'S FOOD, BEVERAGE RULES RESTATED

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 85 pp 1, 4

[Article: "Ho Chi Minh City Actively Manages Its Market To Overcome Unorganized Development of Food and Beverage Service -- State-Operated Food and Beverage Sector Expands Low-Cost Meal Service for Laborers -- Organs, Enterprises, Hospitals, Schools Cannot Do Food and Beverage Business -- Establishments Specialized in Serving Drinkers To Be Closed "]

[Text] The Standing Committee of Ho Chi Minh City Municipal CPV Committee has recently issued a directive to step up and complete the transformation, planning and reorganization of the food and beverage sector in the municipality.

Lately this sector has strived to widen the network of state-operated food and beverage establishments serving the working people and transient visitors and to transform and further reorganize the privately-operated establishments. But on the other hand, in some localities, many establishments that have appeared in many ways do not conform to the municipality's policy: they did not register for business; consumer cooperatives or the state-operated commerce claimed to "use skilled people" and "cooperate for business" with private people, but in reality they let the latter operate and give them shares of profits; organs, enterprises, schools and hospitals opened snack bars as food and beverage business establishments. The above situation has led to wasting considerable quantities of grain and food while the working people still encounter many difficulties in daily life, wasting work time, damaging the beauty of the municipality and adversely affecting the building of the new man and new way of living in the municipality.

The main reason behind that situation was that the party committee echelons, local administration and sectors concerned had failed to assume strict leadership over the task of transforming and organizing the food and beverage sector and still tolerated profit-seeking activities in the form of food and beverage business as they had been pursuing immediate interests without seeing any long-term damages.

The directive emphasizes: "The task of the party organization and people of the municipality is to step up and complete the transformation, planning and reorganization of the food and beverage sector in the municipality and to put an end to the unorganized development of the food and beverage service."

Implementing the directive of the Standing Committee of the Municipal CPV Committee, the Municipal People's Committee has recently issued guidelines for achieving the transformation, planning and reorganization of the food and beverage sector within the municipality and putting an end to the unorganized development of the food and beverage service.

Every subward, precinct and district has to know again all of the food and beverage establishments in the organized and unorganized markets and to single out the ones that must be closed immediately, which are:

- Establishments specialized in serving drinkers.
- Stores showing signs of doing business in special-product dishes, which actually are unguenuine ones.
- Coffee, refreshment and food and beverage shops having received warnings about violations of regulations but failing to make corrections.
- Food and beverage establishments having received orders to close but remaining open.
- Food and beverage and refreshment establishments having no legitimate business registration (i. e., having no precinct or district permits).
- Food and beverage establishments directly run or directly served by persons infected with a dangerous communicable disease (leprosy, tuberculosis, etc.); establishments being seriously unsanitary.
- Food and beverage establishments established by state-operated and collective units having no official function to do food and beverage business.

The organs, enterprises, hospitals, schools, committees, sectors, mass organizations, etc. having no official function to do business are not permitted to do business in nor to organize food and beverage business.

Snack bars must only fulfill the task of providing internal service; if they are organized to do business beyond the internal scope (for transient visitors), this part of the business must be dismantled.

Organs, enterprises, schools, hospitals, etc. must consolidate their collective mess halls and pay attention to serving breakfasts and lunches within themselves. The food and beverage sector must actively support these units. On the other hand, the party committee echelons, administration, trade union, organs, enterprises, committees and sectors must try to improve the standard of living within their own units by organizing production as directed.

The combined state-operated commercial installations that are under favorable conditions (in terms of location, usable space, etc.) can organize refreshment service for customers, but they must receive unanimous opinion from the sector in charge (the Food and Beverage-Hotel Service) and act in an exemplary manner while carrying out all state regulations.

The cooperative commercial sector must steadily carry out its principal task, which is to do business in providing the people in residential areas with two meals a day. Under the leadership of subwards, the subward-level marketing cooperatives have to organize, rearrange and manage the small- and intermediate-size privately-operated food and beverage establishments. These cooperatives organize their own food and beverage establishments only when they find fewer such establishments than it has been planned in their locality. These establishments must serve the working people and carry out in an exemplary manner all state regulations.

All food and beverage establishments must carry out in an exemplary manner all state regulations and submit themselves to the control and professional management of the specialized sector (the food and beverage-hotel sector) and the administrative control and inspection of the local authorities.

The amusement and recreation zones cannot take advantage of various forms of amusements, entertainments and musical shows to organize excessive eating and drinking.

The state-operated food and beverage sector must step up consolidating the municipality's public food and beverage system, particularly organizing various forms of low-cost food and beverage service for the benefit of working people, cadres, workers, civil servants and transient visitors; actively assist organs, enterprises, schools, hospitals, etc. in consolidating their collective mess halls; and pay attention to serving breakfasts, lunches and third-shift meals to cadres, workers and civil servants.

Party committee echelons at levels ranging from ward and precinct to subward and village, as well as services, committees and sectors, must organize control of transformation and reorganization of the food and beverage sector. They must look again into the spontaneous development of food and beverage establishments in their localities and sectors and be fully aware of their leadership responsibility in order to correct it, first within themselves and in state organs.

AGRICULTURE

PROGRESS MADE, QUESTIONS RAISED IN HAIPHONG AGRICULTURE

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 9 Sep 85 pp 2, 4

[Article by Minh Son: "New Progress and Questions Being Raised in Haiphong Agriculture -- Districts Being Able To Maintain Grain Balance -- Some Problems Between Production and Circulation To Be Resolved"]

[Text] Results From Contracting Mechanism

With Resolution 24 being born over 5 years ago, Haiphong was one of the localities having an early movement for signing product contracts in agriculture. Along with renewing its managerial mechanism, the municipality has thought of applying a number of spearheading measures aimed at gradually moving agriculture toward socialist large-scale production.

An agricultural zone surrounds urban Haiphong with 57,000 hectares of crop land, nearly 30,000 hectares of forests and large and small hills, more than 10,000 hectares of newly-opened land that has been extended into the sea, nearly 10,000 hectares of water surface, a population of 876,200 people and 304,100 laborers and an agricultural asset that has long existed and consists of many precious and unique products.

With such an immense, varied and abundant zone, for the long term Haiphong has determined that its rural areas would be a food belt for the municipality and for export. But on the basis of its actual situation, the resolution adopted at the 8th Municipal Party Organization Congress and its practical policies later have determined that grain production is the first important task and the foundation for total agricultural development, with the immediate objective being to ensure supplying a large part of it to the urban areas and thus to gradually reduce the volume of grain supplied by the central administration.

In spite of such an abundant and varied agricultural zone, prior to 1980 every year the state had to send tens of thousands of tons of grain as aid to rural Haiphong. More than 50,000 cadres, workers and nonproducers in districts

(not including small industry and handicraft cooperatives and cadres being on leave and having poor physical strength) had been totally dependent on the state for grain supply. After the product contracting system was adopted for a few years, the above-mentioned situation has been basically corrected (except in Cat Hai Island District). For many consecutive years, mostly in the last 3 years, the agriculture of Haiphong underwent relatively steady changes and showed higher rates of increase than in past periods. The volume of paddy production in 1984 was 100,000 tons larger than in 1979. (A considerable amount of foreign currencies would have been spent had this quantity of paddy been imported.) Between 1980 and 1984, some per capita production figures were: grain, 391.2 kilograms; pork, live weight, 26.7 kilograms; vegetables of all kinds, 146 kilograms.

The above statistics show that after 5 years of product contracting, Haiphong has scored remarkable achievements: starting from a self-supplied and self-sufficient production (sometimes the supplies were insufficient), the six agricultural-production districts of Haiphong (except Cat Hai Island District) not only were able to maintain grain-supply balance within their own boundaries but also had products and commodities available for sale in exchange with the urban areas. The best year was 1983 in which the municipality was able to mobilize more than 100,000 tons of grain as commodity (or approximately 60 percent of the total consumption need of the municipality).

Rural Haiphong had other farm commodities: tobacco (for water pipe) produced in Vinh Bao and Tien Lang Districts was nationally known; gladioluses produced by Ha Lung (Dang Hai Village) and a number of other villages not only satisfied the consumption need of people in the urban areas but also were exported to the Soviet Union (hundreds of thousands of these flowers were exported each year). In addition, a few thousand tons of cabbage, ginger, red pepper, sesame, etc. were exported each year.

In rural Haiphong in recent years, there was continued renewal of its appearance. In addition to roadways linking the municipality with village centers, intervillage and interhamlet roads were built and improved everyday. Owning a house, which had been a lifetime dream of farmers, was basically achieved. Before 1980, only less than 20 percent of houses in rural Haiphong had tiled roofs, but now this figure has increased to nearly 70 percent, which includes as many as 100 two-story houses. Thuy Nguyen, which was the leading district in the movement to build houses with tiled roofs in rural Haiphong, now boasts 90 percent of its families now having houses with tiled roofs and even 100 percent in 14 of its 35 villages (including 2 newly-built villages in Gia Minh New Economic Zone).

The cadres have become more active and creative after they got out of the "subsidization situation" and enjoyed total decentralization in all aspects. As

we worked with a number of district and village cadres in rural Haiphong in recent years, we have seen very clearly that with more self-confidence, these cadres would prove the great potential of the basic level even more clearly if the degree of decentralization were higher.

Answers From the Land

As the above-mentioned results were obtained, to what extent was the agricultural land of rural Haiphong put to use? Was it capable of giving more to people, first of all the people of Haiphong, at the time when their needs were increasing everyday? What should we do in order to exploit this capability?

Nguyen Dinh Nhien, deputy chairman of Haiphong Municipal People's Committee, had this to say: "These are questions that are raised in a very serious manner not only for those who are specialized in and responsible for the agricultural work but also for Haiphong as a whole."

In order to correctly answer those questions, while it continued to assume leadership over perfecting the product contracting mechanism and over agricultural production in accordance with the state plan, Haiphong was associating with scientists of the Agricultural Chemistry and Pedology, Agricultural Science and Grain Crops Institutes to build, beginning in the winter-spring crop this year, an intensive-cultivation rice-growing zone in Haiphong covering 15,000 hectares (nearly 30 percent of the cultivated area), including 2,100 hectares of high-degree intensive-cultivation land in 22 cooperatives.

As for the cooperatives in charge of achieving a high degree of intensive cultivation, the municipality assumed leadership through the Agriculture Service over signing two-way contracts aimed at giving the scientific workers' force of this service the responsibility for the end products. The basic purpose of the signed contracts was to draft plans for applying technical progress to the fields, first of all the high-degree intensive-cultivation zone. In the plans drafted by these scientific institutes, the planned allocation of rice varieties; procedures for applying fertilizers, watering and caring for crops; density for transplanting rice seedlings; prevention and control of harmful insects and diseases, and so on were determined.

In order to effectively carry out the intensive cultivation plans, the municipality and districts set up guidance committees and sent to each intensive-cultivation center an engineer in charge of providing guidance and supervising the execution of intensive-cultivation procedures. An engineer going to such a place received an additional monthly pay of 200 dong plus a set percentage of the increase in crop production in the intensive-cultivation rice-growing area. The greatest and most obvious effect of the above mechanism was the fact that engineers and technical cadres worked in the fields more and pursued more active work and research goals than before.

The first results obtained from the high-degree intensive cultivation areas showed that while the average yield of the fifth-month and spring rice crop obtained in the municipality as a whole was 34.2 quintals/hectare (the highest yield ever obtained), 14 of 22 cooperatives that had taken uniform intensive-cultivation measures obtained crop yields ranging from 50 to 60 quintals per hectare per crop. Four cooperatives obtained 60-65 quintals/hectare. Many production units and families of cooperative members obtained 70-80 quintals/hectare.

By practicing intensive cultivation to a high degree, Haiphong has found the answer: after sweetening of its soil, the potential of its land remains great. The trend toward resolving the grain problem by maintaining balance within the municipality is becoming a reality. The application of scientific and technical progresses to the land is getting a good response from the masses.

The reality of doing agricultural work in the last few years and assuming leadership over practicing high degree of intensive cultivation has given Haiphong another valuable lesson: In leadership there must be a thorough understanding of the view that requires all sectors and echelons having to serve agriculture to actually take part in the common activities, as the municipality is concentrating its efforts on resolving the grain problem, and to submit themselves to the leadership of the person in charge, in a district as well as in the municipality, so as to create a tight leadership system and to have a fast information network for coping in time with any eventualities that may arise. At the same time, there must be leadership over actively, regularly and steadily taking any measures necessary to perfect the contracting mechanism and the agricultural service network, such as the measures to ensure crops and domestic animals. Another important matter is when the agricultural allocation has been determined in a municipality that has a large harbor, centralized industries and favorable touristic locations, we must consider practicing intensive cultivation to a high degree in order to resolve the grain problem and at the same time attach importance to producing more farm commodities for export.

Problems Related to Circulation

Working in compliance with the new party and state policies on agriculture being applicable to the locality in the last few years, the Haiphong Municipal CPV Committee and People's Committee succeeded in actively and creatively resolving a number of problems having to do with purchase prices of agricultural products. Those positive policies really helped to encourage production. But is there anything that should be mentioned here and deserve continued consideration and solution?

As we traveled in many areas in rural Haiphong and met many cooperative cadres and farmers, we have found that in the rural areas there are rather large

quantities of agricultural products and commodities, such as paddy, pork, tobacco for water pipe, tobacco, and so on, and other items that the responsible organs have not wanted to purchase for themselves or have deliberately set some rules "to force" farmers to sell.

First we must talk about purchasing paddy. Almost all corporations in the grain sector currently buy paddy during the agricultural season while many farmer families that have excess paddy do not want to sell it during the season, but cannot find a buyer when they need to sell it. The way the purchasing is organized is not favorable for farmers either. A cadre of the municipality's Historical Study Committee said that his grandparents in the countryside had nearly a quintal of excess paddy that they wanted to let the state borrow or to sell. It was hard for them to find a buyer or a borrower. But it was even harder for the elderly couple -- both over 70 -- to carry that quantity of paddy to a storehouse many kilometers away to deliver!

Paying promptly and paying all that is owed to farmers, a matter that has been discussed many times, remains unsolved. We do not have to look far for an example. Just in the last fifth-month and spring rice season, the grain sector purchased from farmers in the rural areas 5,000 tons of paddy at agreed prices at the total cost of more than 140 million dong, but so far, after nearly 2 months, only 52 million dong have been paid.

A few months ago, also in NHAN DAN, how to purchase pork from farmers after the party and state have abolished purchases at obligation prices was mentioned. By now the question that is raised is not about any shortage of hogs but rather about "hogs being available but nobody buys them." As we visited a number of villages in Vinh Bao, Thuy Nguyen and Tien Lang Districts, we heard cooperative directors everywhere complain that hundreds of hogs in their villages had grown to the weight of being now ready to leave the pens, but there was no way to sell them, in spite of the fact that the prices offered were lower than the ones that had been fixed for the municipality. By mid-August 1985, with the most cautious figure, rural Haiphong had a few tens of thousands of hogs having left the pens. The reason behind this "stagnation" in the sales of hogs is as follows: Prior to 1 July, state cadres, workers and civil servants were able to buy selected cuts of pork at the prices of 2.8-3 dong/kilogram, and it would be a loss of money for them if they did not buy pork. After 1 July, with wages being totally paid with cash and goods being retailed at one price, wage earners can control their own wages. Purchasing power has decreased. Urban Haiphong used to consume a daily average of 300 hogs, but now it needs only 100 of them. With hogs being available in such large numbers, why don't they buy them for export? The export sector has explained that it could buy very few hogs because the municipality's refrigerating facilities are limited; meanwhile, the foreign trade sector still must honor the contracts that it has signed with a number of friendly provinces to

buy pork from them for export under the formula of exchange of goods -- this obligation turns out to be more expensive, for it pays 10-20 dong more for a kilogram of pork, live weight, than the prices of hogs bought in rural Haiphong. With such a large surplus of pork, the chairman of Vinh Bao District has thought of putting a reserve quantity of pork into its cold storage facility. The question of processing and storage of agricultural products is thus being raised for discussion with rural Haiphong. If the problem of pork-sales stagnation is not resolved in time, it will lead to one of the two following situations:

One, farmers who cannot sell their products will calculate and raise just enough hogs to use up the "rice wash water and food leftovers" and no more. The number of hogs being available in the municipality will decrease.

Two, since they have to raise hogs to get manure for raising crop production through intensive cultivation, if the state does not buy hogs from them, small-business people will fill the gap.

The purchasing of some other agricultural products also encounters "troubles." On the day we went to work with the team of control cadres of Haiphong Municipal CPV Committee in Tan Lien Village (Vinh Bao District), we learned this story: The state has divided farmers' tobacco into 5 grades -- from 1 to 5 -- for purchasing purposes, but the purchasing cadres here deliberately set another grade 6 at the price of 25 dong/kilogram (equivalent to the price of only a pack of Song Cau cigarettes). When cooperative members brought their tobacco over for weighing as they were selling it to the state store, the cadres in charge determined the tobacco grades by themselves; during the first delivery, of the 1,219 kilograms of tobacco delivered, there was none in the grade 1 but the grade 6 tobacco accounted for 750 kilograms.

Cooperative Director Le Van Phan expressed his disappointment as follows: "Once our tobacco has been taken from jars and our hogs have left their pens (he meant that putting them back would result in mildewed tobacco and hogs of lost weight), we have no choice: if we refuse, we'll lose money, but if we go ahead with the weighing, we'll be very angry!"

In many of its resolutions, directives and policies about agricultural development, the Haiphong Municipal CPV Committee has strongly emphasized developing a combined strength and considering it the condition and shortcut for moving Haiphong's agriculture toward the socialist large-scale production. We feel that the circulation-distribution job should be considered a measure for agriculture to achieve this combined strength!

AGRICULTURE

VEGETATION PROTECTION DEPARTMENT ISSUES WARNING

OW122220 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 11 Oct 85

[Text] According to a notice issued recently by the Vegetation Protection Department of the Ministry of Agriculture, army worms, stem borers, and brown planthoppers have ravaged the 10th-month rice crop in the Bac Bo Delta and Midlands provinces. In particular, army worms have appeared in the early and main rice plantings now at the earing stage, at a higher rate in areas recently affected by waterlogging. Their nests contain an average of 100 eggs per square meter. Metamorphosis of the fifth-generation stem borers into butterflies has ended. Currently, they are forming 1 to 2 egg nests per square meter on riceplants. Larvae have caused silver blossoms in the earing rice plantings, at an average of 0.5-1 insect per square meter. Brown planthoppers have formed nests with a density of up to 1,000 insects per square meter.

Larvae of stem borers have damaged the 10th-month rice crop in the coastal provinces of central Vietnam. More than 4,000 hectares in Phu Khanh Province in particular have been ravaged. The insect rate in the Mekong River delta stands at about 1-2 per square meter.

It is forecast that in the days ahead, army worms will be able to widely spread and ravage the green rice plantings which are in the milk and ripening stages. Brown planthoppers will continue to ravage the fields planted with insect-infested rice strains. Larvae of stem borers will continue to ravage various rice strains, especially the glutinous rice.

The Vegetation Protection Department has urged localities to intensify the inspection of ricefields in order to promptly detect and eradicate young army worms and stamp out brown planthoppers' nests. It is necessary to organize teams to trap army worms in areas where the infestation rate is high, destroy stem borers' nests, and spray insecticides only in key areas where the infestation rate is high. Along with eradicating stem borers, leaf folders, and pachidiplosis oryzae, the southern provinces should strive to properly carry out sanitary work in ricefields before transplanting the winter-spring rice.

CSO: 4209/42

LIGHT INDUSTRY

MINISTER OF LIGHT INDUSTRY OUTLINES MAJOR TASKS

Hanoi TAP SAN CONG NGHIEP NHE in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 85 pp 5-9

[Unattributed article: "Major Tasks in Consumer Goods Production in Local Industry"]

[Text] Following is an abridged version of remarks made by Nguyen Chi Vu, Alternate Member of the Party Central Committee and Minister of Light Industry, in summarizing the national conference on consumer goods production.

Concerning the 1984 situation, we all agree on the following major points:

1. During 1984, despite many difficulties in raw material, fuel, energy, transportation, continuous natural disasters, etc., we made extremely great efforts to achieve and surpass our planned levels. These are primarily the efforts of the local areas and basic units. On one hand, you have secured assistance from ministries, departments and sectors at the central level, and on the other hand have also found many active methods and many forms of symmetrical organization and policy to create conditions for completing and surpassing assigned state plan levels at a fairly high speed compared with previous years.
2. Many local areas have known how to rely on their own economic potential and strengths in every aspect such as rich raw material sources, labor sources and traditional trade sectors, etc. to exploit and develop consumer good production. This is an extremely fundamental and firm departure point. These potential capabilities are extremely great. If we know how to exploit the potential capabilities above in a rational and planned manner, the development rate of local industry is also greater, stronger and more long lasting.
3. During 1984, we continued to renew the management mechanism (following the spirit of the Resolution of the Party Central Committee), strengthened the initiative and creativity of the local area and basic unit, rearranged production consistent with socialist transformation, and gradually destroyed the old bureaucratic and subsidized operating procedures, gradually entered socialist business management, and overcame the situation of passivity, depending on the outside and waiting for upper echelons.

Many localities have given concern to sector management. We have not limited ourselves solely to the state-operated industrial enterprises but have extended

to management within the territorial scope, including all small industry and handicrafts, and to the planning area as well as production organization and arrangement. A number of localities have conducted economic and technical sector projects, especially in the primary sectors such as machinery, bicycles, weaving, etc., considering this as a fundamental course in plan formulation, and have gradually constructed a new economic structure in their own local area.

4. The application of scientific and technical progress has been given much more attention than during previous years. During 1984, many advances were made in product quality from spare parts and equipment to consumer goods. Nearly all localities have one or many commodities issued category 1 state quality marks.

Many new products have appeared, labor productivity has steadily increased, local consumer requirements have been answered, and worthwhile contributions have been made toward exports and the stimulation of production development.

5. During 1984, the local areas gave a great deal of concern to formulation of project proposals for developing industry and small industry and handicrafts as well as organization of management at the district level. We have attained a number of definite results such as over 200 districts achieving a gross output value of 10 million dong and up with an average increase rate of 12 to 13 percent. Many consumer goods and common production materials have been supplied by the district itself. The development of district industry has allowed the district economic structure to more clearly change. The district's structure is agriculture-industry or agriculture-forestry-industry.

The advances above have created a new atmosphere in the development of local industry for consumer goods production during 1985.

Nevertheless, there are still great unresolved problems and weaknesses in consumer goods production as pointed out by Do Muoi, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, in his letter to the conference which you have heard and studied.

Some Problems in the 1985 Mission of Developing Consumer Goods Production

During 1985, the mission of local industry in consumer goods production is extremely heavy. Provinces and cities have made many efforts in maintaining an average rate of increase of 10 percent. Developing the victories made during 1984, each local area has successfully achieved self-equilibrium, considering that an extremely fundamental method aimed at well-exploiting the potential sources of labor, land, trade sectors and capital, and the capabilities of exports and imports as well as joint enterprise and association.

With extremely great efforts to overcome the unresolved problems of 1984, basic units and localities will set forth many specific and appropriate methods and policies aimed at removing the difficulties and obstacles in order to strongly rise. Surely during 1985, we will complete and surpass the state plan.

Following are a number of problems requiring study with the purpose of well-achieving the mission of developing consumer goods production during 1985 and the immediate years to come.

1. Establish consumer goods production development projects.

The most general problem that local areas see must be urgently implemented is the establishment of projects for developing the consumer goods production of each local area, on that basis defining the 1986-1990 5-year plan, implementing assignment of specialized, joint enterprise and association labor of sectors and local areas, and overcoming the situation of top-heaviness, loss of balance, and conflict between the central government and local areas, between the local areas, and between state operations and small industry and handicrafts which all damage the economy.

While establishing projects, attention must be given to the following:

-Based on the actual situation of resources in the local area, it is necessary to thoroughly exploit the potential capabilities and strengths, implement project establishment, closely connect economic and technical sector projects to create a united body throughout the nation, and avoid a tendency of wishing to fully develop every trade sector when the local area lacks sufficient conditions for maintaining production.

-Projects must be complete, consisting of a processing industry closely connected with raw materials and with the industrial infrastructure. Depending on the local conditions, develop production in both areas of state operations and small industry and handicrafts. Projects must reflect an intersector nature in the zone and territory.

Several problems must be given concern when establishing projects:

+Concerning local state-operated industry:

-Rely on strengths in locally available raw material sources and the available source of labor of the local area to develop goods of quality and high economic effectiveness that are much required in the local area and can be issued to neighboring localities or exported.

-Concentrate in-depth investment with the purpose of raising product quality and exploiting all presently available capabilities and avoiding the establishment of new basic units perceived as not yet urgent.

+Concerning small industry and handicrafts.

The present importance of small industry and handicrafts is expressed in the aspect of the large gross output value with little investment and the ability to expand production, produce many and varied consumer goods and to provide jobs for a large number of laborers, especially within the district.

It is necessary to emphasize all three forms: specialized business cooperatives, concurrent business within the agricultural cooperative, and small industry and handicrafts within the family.

Achieve production rearrangement and reorganization and carry out the socialist transformation of non-socialist economic elements. First of all, concentrate on the important trade sectors while simultaneously and unceasingly strengthening and perfecting the newly established production relations. Socialist transformation must consider the need for promoting production as the central element and closely connect it with the production rearrangement and reorganization of each goods sector within each territorial division.

+Concerning raw materials:

To local industry, of the four sources of material equilibrium (self-acquired by the local area, joint enterprise and association, self-export and import, and supplied by higher echelons in accordance with norms), the self-acquired source is the most important. Appropriate methods and policies are necessary for stimulating areas to provide locally available raw materials to industry from agriculture, forestry, the sea, mineral products, etc. such as cotton, jute, ramie, silkworm silk, oil plants, etc. consistent with each type and size of local industrial unit producing consumer goods.

Projects for constructing raw material zones are extremely important because, besides supply to the local area which is paramount, it is also necessary to supply sectors of the central government. It is necessary to promote exports and imports and to reserve a portion of the foreign exchange for the local area in order to import the very essential raw materials.

A policy of thorough conservation in the use of raw materials and fuel is needed. Actively achieve methods of recovering and fully utilizing every source of discarded material, substandard products and unserviceable items of the people.

The establishment of consumer goods production development projects in the provinces has become extremely urgent. The central government is presently preparing to accomplish part of the projects for the economic and technical sectors. On the basis of such guidance and summarization from the central government, the local areas will establish their own projects. For a number of sectors managed by the Ministry of Light Industry, the reports have presented clear comparatives. Based on those, you can establish consumer goods development projects for the local area.

2. Improve, renew management.

Management improvement must be urgently implemented in the primary level production units with primary level state-operated units relying on Resolution 156-HDBT and small industry and handicrafts relying on Resolution 133-HDBT aimed at creating true initiative in business production for the basic units.

Besides the achievement guidance of the central government, local areas must consult the opinions of consolidated agencies and the direct suggestion documents of the Ministry of Light Industry, exchange opinions with neighboring provinces and, based on the actual situation of the local area, formulate specific positions for directing better and more urgent resolution achievement. Only in this manner is it possible to highly develop the creative initiative of the basic units and their right to bear full responsibility for production results, from that enabling them to actively conduct joint enterprise and association in search of supplementary sources of raw materials and consumer markets.

Although upper echelon agencies cannot solve the specific problems in business activities of the basic unit, they must give wholehearted professional assistance and closely inspect compliance with the system and regulations on state management.

Besides guiding basic units in resolution achievement, industrial services must examine establishment of policies consistent with the local situation and suggestions to provincial and municipal people's committees on promulgation of resolutions on the exploitation of raw materials and supplies, prices, wages, cash awards, living standards, social welfare, etc. aimed at strongly developing local raw material sources and attracting the forces of cadres, workers and skilled craftsmen to in-place consumer goods development.

Briefly, guidance in the formulation and promulgation of a number of essential systems and policies for encouraging consumer goods production development is implemented entirely by local areas actively applying resolutions issued by the party and state. Each location must thoroughly understand the basic spirit in the resolution as it specifically applies to the local area. This must be so before consistency exists with actual practice in the local area and the ideology of waiting on higher echelons can be overcome.

3. Apply scientific and technical advances.

In order to stimulate the local industrial sector in the strong development of consumer goods production, technical advances must be more actively applied. The experience of 1984 has shown that we must concentrate on the following themes:

- Solve the raw materials problem.

- Raise production quality.

- Renovate equipment, manufacture new equipment.

- Invest in technology; primarily and foremost is in-depth investment aimed at restoring, supplementing and synchronizing production lines with the purpose of utilization to the maximum available capacity and gradual improvement of the production capacity in accordance with the raw material and fuel supply capabilities.

A central objective is to raise labor productivity, reduce product costs, improve and raise product quality and achieve high economic effectiveness.

To achieve the themes above, experience during the past few years has been that local areas have actively organized supervision with effective methods such as the establishment of scientific and technical service corporations, association with scientific agencies such as colleges and research institutes, and letting of contracts on various research subjects to cooperatives, cadres and skilled worker groups, etc. Local areas have secured suitable materials and finances, including foreign exchange, to achieve technical advancement subjects. The mission presented for 1985 is to swiftly disseminate the achievements and technical advances made by these local areas to others, especially new tools and

equipment and new techniques. With this objective, the Ministry requests that scientific and technical agencies of the ministry join local areas in evaluating and summarizing technical advances with progress toward organizing local and sector-wide scientific seminars. This is a task of great significance in achieving the technical revolution in consumer goods production in the local area.

4. Concentrate supervision on industrial construction at the district level.

During 1985, the industrial services must concentrate supervision on the construction of industrial and small industry and handicraft development projects at the district level, considering the district as a component which the service must constantly and directly supervise, not issuing blank-check contracts to anyone. Local areas must summarize establishment of projects for developing the industry and local industry and handicrafts of the district, gain experience and on that basis, develop and expand the effort to the entire province during 1985 and strive to achieve two-thirds of the districts throughout the country.

It is necessary to strengthen district organization, especially the district industrial bureau, with deployment of capable cadres, from the vice chairman to the industrial bureau chief, and specialist cadres in order to achieve an orderly apparatus, and to have the ability to effectively self-resolve the industrial problems of the district.

5. Strengthen sector management.

A much mentioned problem is the need for local industrial sectors to have a center of supervision concentration. This is a complex problem because the demarcation line between state management in economic administration and business production management has not yet been clearly defined. Industrial services and district industrial bureaus are now conducting a large portion of the business production management task.

The Ministry of Light Industry has proposed to the state that ministries as well as industrial services and bureaus gradually reduce their business production duties and only conduct economic administration, especially concerning the district industrial bureau.

The problem in increasing sector management at this time is to increase state management of economic administration. To the economic and technical sector, achievement of this mission will be more favorable. Therefore, the increase in local industrial supervision at this time demands that sectors directly and properly achieve the sector management functions of the industrial ministries.

To strengthen relations between localities in local industrial supervision, the Ministry of Light Industry will have many more specific activities and mobilize larger forces as in the mission course previously presented. Because the ministry still rates consumer goods production at more than 70 percent performed by local industry, it must join local areas in planning to promote a rise in consumer goods production, not production following rudimentary methods but in a form of production with high quality, and to transform local industry not into one of self-sufficiency but into a commodity production sector.

Concerning the policy and project portion: Ministry agencies will cooperatively shoulder responsibility for production units and product groups.

Concerning annual production plans: enterprise federations, corporations and the central enterprises of the Ministry (through the Department of Planning) will balance and resolve obstacles and consider the state plans of local areas as the plans of their own unit.

Concerning local areas: the industrial service is the staff agency providing economic management for the province in the supervision of local industry. Industrial services as well as people's committees must have specific methods for the proper supervision of industry at the district level.

Concerning product groups: In order to strengthen sector management, the viewpoint agreed upon is not to depend upon the administrative management echelon but to strengthen and consolidate the product group. The product group was established and has been active for many years and is basically good. Activities of the group have achieved commodity division, technical investment and the supply of production conditions. Local areas must establish product groups aimed at an effect of stimulating production within their own area. Experience has shown that in these activities, the roles of the central enterprise and group chairman are extremely important. It is necessary to correctly choose group chairmen and for the central enterprise to serve as a standing committee in order to create new capabilities for the group. The product group can be an entire sector or the entire country, in each area or each locality.

6. On the elementary and advanced training of cadres:

The Ministry of Light Industry accepts the responsibility of supplementing and training management, vocational and technical cadres and technical workers (present in the sector) in accordance with the requirements of the local area on a planned basis and depending on the capabilities of the schools.

The trade and technical schools of the Ministry have achieved 20 to 30 percent of enrollment norms in accepting individuals sent by local areas for training. Moreover, the Ministry is able to provide additional training if the local areas have the funds.

In order to closely connect sectors with the local area, the Ministry requests that local areas regularly and promptly report the plan achievement situation to assist the Ministry in properly directing and supervising agencies of the Ministry in relations with the local areas and in sector management.

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CSO: 4209/33

LIGHT INDUSTRY

DO MUOI LETTER ON CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi TAP SAN CONG NGHIEP NHE in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 85 pp 1-4

[Letter on Consumer Goods Production from Do Muoi, Member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee and Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers, to the Nationwide Conference To Review Local Industry]

[Text]

Hanoi
20 March 1985

To the Ministry of Light Industry Conference To Review 1984 Consumer Goods Production by Local Industry)

Dear Beloved Delegates!

Today, extremely sorry that I cannot attend your conference, I wish to extend warm greetings and, on behalf of the Chairman of the Council of Ministers, congratulations for the accomplishments made during 1984 by local industry in the production of consumer goods; and to suggest that you analyze the unresolved problems still to be overcome while simultaneously setting the course and mission which local industry engaged in consumer goods production must strive to achieve during 1985.

During 1984, despite the continuing many difficulties in raw materials, fuel, electrical energy, transportation, successive natural disasters, etc., the local party committee and administrative echelons generally contended for the assistance of ministries, made many efforts to develop a spirit of initiative and creativity, overcame difficulties to promote production and therefore achieved a number of worthwhile results. Many localities understood how to rely on their own strengths in raw material sources from agriculture, forestry, the sea and mineral products, and in-place sources of labor with traditional trades, to rely on presently available production capabilities, etc. to conduct production rearrangement, to coordinate with socialist transformation, to seek every means of overcoming obstacles and difficulties in the management mechanism, to promote joint enterprise and association, and to exploit materials from four sources while simultaneously beginning to implement management improvement in the primary level production unit. They therefore found a way out for production and created a new atmosphere in local industrial development and consumer goods production.

In local industry, small industry and handicrafts, there were also praiseworthy results: 200 districts achieving a total industrial, small industrial and handicraft output value of 10 million dong and up at an average annual rate of increase of 12 to 13 percent. District level industrial development allowed a shift by the district economy to a course of closely connecting industry with agriculture from the basic level and an increasingly clearer district level agricultural-industrial structure; and many common consumer goods and production materials self-supplied by the district.

Nevertheless, consumer goods production by local industry still has the following weak aspects:

-Compared with domestic consumption and export requirements, with the available potential in raw materials, land, labor and equipment capabilities, the production of consumer goods by local industry is still slow in development; and many common consumer goods using locally available raw materials are still lacking. The consumer goods output of local industry is generally speaking still little in volume, lacking in variety and poor in quality, and production costs are still high. Many traditional sectors and trades are still obscure.

-Local industrial development is not yet closely connected with other economic sectors in the local area, first of all with agriculture, in order to form an industrial-agricultural structure on a district level on the basis of arranging trade sectors consistent with the characteristics of each local area.

-Sector management is not yet truly emphasized; ministries and general departments managing industry at the central level have still not fulfilled their mission of an economic and technical sector management agency for the entire country, formulated technical equipment planning, established economic and technical norms, or trained cadres and technicians for local industry. Generally speaking, ministries and general departments have still been unable to grasp and manage the entire economic and technical sector from the central to the local level or from state-operation to the collective and the individual.

-Because production rearrangement and reorganization, management assignment and decentralization, and implementation of socialist transformation in consumer goods sectors of local industry have not been carried out in a synchronized or urgent manner, the results attained are still limited. Occurrences of unplanned production development and disputes over raw materials between the various basic level units and between state-operated elements and the collective and individuals still occur.

-The small industry and handicrafts production area has an important position in the national economy and presently accounts for a large proportion of the local industry but is not yet being truly emphasized. On one hand, the state is still lacking adequate policies for stimulating this area to develop production and the policies that have been available have been developed and achieved slowly by concerned sectors. On the other hand, because management has been lax and the regular strengthening and perfection of new production relations in this area have been neglected, negative occurrences have still not been thoroughly blocked.

-In management organization, the division of labor and functions between the industrial service and the federation of handicraft industry cooperatives at the provincial and municipal levels is still top-heavy, unclear and ineffective; and has still not differentiated the management functions of the state, the business production management functions, etc. and therefore, each location operates differently. Good examples of effective local industrial management have not been summarized or widely disseminated.

The 1985 mission of local industry in the production of consumer goods is fairly heavy (a gross output value of 62.23 billion dong, an increase over 1984 of 10.1 percent, in which state-operations will account for 21.225 billion dong or an increase of 10.9 percent, and small industry and handicrafts 41.005 billion dong or an increase of 9.8 percent over 1984). The year of 1985 is also the end of the third 5-year plan and a year of many national holidays and local industry producing consumer goods must join central consumer goods production sectors in a new and stronger development step aimed at answering the increasingly greater requirements in consumer goods and exports. In order to achieve the missions and objectives of 1985 in the production of consumer goods by local industry, all echelons must strive to overcome the unresolved problems of 1984 and propose appropriate methods and policies with the purpose of alleviating the present difficulties, obstacles and weaknesses, and upholding a newer and higher standard. Generally, I totally agree with the great methods you have proposed in your summary reports but I wish to emphasize a few important issues:

-You must promptly complete the production rearrangement and reorganization of each consumer goods sector, and implement rational division of labor and management decentralization in firm coordination with the promotion of socialist transformation in order to basically complete this work during 1985 in accordance with the requirements of the Resolution of the Fifth Party Congress. This work demands firm coordination between ministries and local areas in a spirit of both respecting planning for the entire economic and technical sector and answering the requirements of local economic development. Begin with a viewpoint of full utilization to the maximum level of present production capabilities, including state operations, collectives and individuals in the requirements to achieve the highest economic effectiveness.

-You must have methods and policies of providing raw material sources for the development of local industry producing consumer goods. First of all, give concern to the development of readily available raw material sources from agriculture, forestry, the sea, and mineral products. You must have plans and policies of adequate encouragement for areas raising industrial crops, including both the collective and the dispersed areas, consistent with each type and size of primary level local industrial unit producing consumer goods. Policies of thorough conservation are needed in the use of raw materials, fuel and supplies, with methods of recovering and fully utilizing every source of discarded material, substandard products and unservicable consumer goods among the people in the local area.

-It is necessary to strongly conduct the scientific and technical revolution in the consumer goods production of local industry. Beginning with the mission

and objective of each goods sector during the next few years, formulate consistent investment plans aimed at raising local industrial and consumer goods production capabilities, including in-depth and extensive investment but first of all investment in depth with the purpose of restoring, supplementing and synchronizing the production line in order to attain the maximum use of available production capabilities and to gradually raise production capabilities in accordance with the ability to supply fuel and raw materials and consistent with the plan for overall development of each goods sector. The central objective of investment in local industry producing consumer goods is aimed at swiftly raising productivity, reducing product costs and first of all improving and raising the product quality, the weakest link at the present time of consumer goods industry. In-depth investment in local industry producing consumer goods is primarily a mission of all production sectors in the country, first of all the machine sector, and only when domestic equipment and spare parts are unable to answer requirements should imports be considered. Attention must be given in the investment plan to the small industry and handicrafts area with the purpose of achieving the slogan of small industry but modern, handcrafted but expert.

-Socialist transformation must be properly implemented in the consumer goods sectors of local industry. During 1985, efforts must be made to complete and basically transform non-socialist economic elements with efforts concentrated first of all on the important trade sectors while simultaneously unceasingly strengthening and perfecting newly established production relations. Socialist transformation must take the requirement for promoting production as the central element; closely connect it with the production rearrangement and reorganization of each goods sector in each territorial area, and bring all economic elements into the orbit of socialism.

-Strengthen the political and ideological education of all echelons and sectors, cadres, workers, enterprise employees, small industry and handicraft cooperative members, collectives, private operators and individuals in the struggle between the two roads of socialism and capitalism. Build a total viewpoint and spirit of national collective ownership; overcome negativism, particularism and localism; and strive to fulfill every obligation of the local area and of each basic unit to the state. On the other hand, it is necessary to develop a spirit of independence, autonomy and self-reliance, to overcome every difficulty in production and life, and to avoid an ideology of depending on and waiting for assistance from the central government.

-Study proposals for supplementing, revising and promulgating the necessary policies to create conditions for the consumer goods production sectors of local industry to develop advantages from the policies on investment to raise production capabilities, on stimulating the development and use of local raw material sources, on prices, on taxes and credit, and on profit distribution (budget division).

-Urgently conduct management improvement in basic production units (for state-operated enterprises, rely on Resolution 156 promulgated by the Council of Ministers, and for small industry and handicrafts, rely on the resolution soon to be promulgated on improving the management of small industry and handicrafts) with the purpose of creating for basic production units the rights of

true initiative in business production and self-responsibility for their own production results. Consequently, positive organization of cooperation, joint enterprise, self-acquisition of supplementary raw materials and markets, the signing of economic contracts, improvement of planning, application of lever policies, and organization of economic accounting at the basic level are truly good.

Above are a few suggestions for you with the hope that during this year of 1985 that the third 5-year state plan will be successfully concluded in order to achieve accomplishments for observing the great holidays of the party and state (the 55th anniversary of the the founding of the party; the 10th anniversary of the reunification of the country; and the 40th anniversary of the successful August Revolution and the establishment of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam).

Once again, I wish to praise the accomplishments made by the party committee echelons, local administrations, basic units and central sectors during 1984 in developing local industry producing consumer goods. I hope you successfully complete your 1985 state plan mission to create a new atmosphere when beginning the next 5-year plan.

I wish your conference success.

Sincerely,

Do Muoi

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

HO CHI MINH CITY PROMOTES CONSUMER GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi TAP SAN CONG NGHIEP in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 85 pp 10-12, 18

[Unattributed article: "Ho Chi Minh City Develops Consumer Goods Production"]

[Text] This article is based on the opinions expressed by Vo Thanh Cong, representing the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee of Ho Chi Minh City, at the national conference on consumer goods production. The article has not been reviewed by Cong and the title is ours.

The consumer goods production industry of Ho Chi Minh City has strong production standards and capabilities in a number of trade sectors and commodities. However, a basic weakness is that the structure is incomplete and the machine industry is undeveloped.

During 1984, industrial production and small industry and handicrafts within the city became progressively arduous and difficult. However, thanks to the supervision of the central government, the city made efforts to overcome the difficulties and to promote economic cooperation between the city and the various sectors and local areas. Therefore, the industrial production of consumer goods under municipal management met and surpassed planned levels by 7.9 percent and achieved 13.4 billion dong, accounting for 80 percent of the gross industrial output value of the city.

Many primary product norms were fairly well achieved such as cloth, knitted goods, canvas, glass, plastic articles, various kinds of toothpaste, bicycles, electric fans, fibro cement, etc.

Management organization and goods control were given attention and made progress. The delivery of legal products from state and joint state-private enterprises reached 100 percent. In product quality, although many difficulties were encountered, there was generally speaking much worthwhile progress made. Production transformation and rearrangement in sectors and at precinct and district levels were implemented in an urgent and in-depth manner.

In general, the production level during 1984 of industry and small industry and handicrafts continued to increase and to exceed planned levels by a fairly high margin. Compared with 1975, industry within the city more than quadrupled thanks to production reorganization, management improvement and improved living conditions for the workers.

Achievement of the results above was due to supervision from the Party Central Committee, the ministries, departments of the Party Central Committee, and local areas who all gave wholehearted concern to the city. Recently, the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee also reviewed the work of the city and was encouraged by the situation. Therefore, the tasks accomplished are the result of the overall work and general merit of the entire country, in which the city has made definite efforts and is therefore extremely worthy of encouragement.

Nevertheless, the production results are still limited due to many reasons. Productivity, quality and effectiveness are still low. The present capabilities of the city have still not been fully exploited.

During 1985, executing Resolutions 6 and 7 of the Party Central Committee, Decision 156-HDBT of the Council of Ministers and the Resolution of the Third Municipal Party Organization Congress, plan construction and summarization from the precinct, district and subward basic level unit follows a course of: developing every potential capability and innovation of the basic unit, achieving equilibrium from four sources, and applying a new mechanism to create for the basic unit initiative in economic cooperation and joint enterprise production, to initially apply scientific and technical advances to production, to create the right of initiative and financial autonomy for the enterprise, to reorganize production by economic and technical sector, and to transform and rearrange production aimed at raising economic effectiveness and product quality.

The concentrated course of the city's 1985 plan is:

1. To develop quality consumer goods to answer domestic consumer requirements to exchange for agricultural and marine products, and for export to generate foreign exchange and import raw materials for production.
2. To gradually rise to the production of export goods of stipulated quality to answer the requirements of the international market.
3. To promote capital construction, in-depth investment, and new construction of a number of sectors with special emphasis on machinery and export support products.
4. To concentrate investment on the repair and new construction of water and land transportation means and the production of spare parts.
5. To promote the production of all types of construction materials.

Concerning the 1985 plan objective, with the present plans, the consumer goods industrial production portion of the gross output value will be 14.3 to 15 billion dong.

The primary methods for achieving this objective are:

-To continue to rearrange production, transform production relations, establish product groups and invest in science and technology following the spirit of the

decision of the Council of Ministers on a number of major sectors such as: silk cloth weaving, boat and bicycle manufacture and repair, wood exploitation and processing, rubber processing, production of plastics, glass, laundry soap, toothpaste, etc.

-To extensively invest in and expand leading machine enterprises and boat repair facilities, to develop the production of export goods and construction materials and to gradually renovate consumer goods production facilities.

-Besides the state-balanced materials portion, the city is promoting exports in order to import raw materials. Joint enterprise and association is conducted with local areas with special concern given the acquisition of wood, bamboo, leaves, firewood, and marine and river products. Raw materials must be provided for domestic animal feed and oil and fat must be obtained to make soap.

It is estimated that during 1985, we will cooperatively produce 4,000 tons of laundry soap, 30,000 to 50,000 cubic meters of lumber, 450 tons of newsprint, and hundreds of tons of civilian-use glass.

-In management, we must fully achieve the economic accounting system during 1985, use economic accounting to manage business production, eliminate subsidization, and give concern to economic effectiveness and product quality.

-Apply science and technology to increase labor productivity. Introduce norm establishment as a basis for planning and conservation norms. Launch a movement of effective material conservation--with timely praise for conservation and punishment for cases of wasted and lost assets.

Through the production practice and activities of the city, we have gained the following experience:

1. The city has given concern to consumer goods production because consumer goods have an extremely important position and have great political, economic and social significance in assisting to stabilize the standard of living and in creating capital accumulation for national industrialization.

Efforts to stabilize the standard of living were the number one objective set forth by the Fifth Party Congress. Therefore, the development of consumer goods production is an urgent requirement for achieving the party congress objective.

On the other hand, under the present conditions in our country in which a perfected heavy industry does not yet exist and there is only one unclear method, the problem of accumulating capital for heavy industrial development must come from light industry and from consumer goods because the amount of capital is small but returns are swift and use value is increased through the processing of agricultural products for export to earn foreign exchange.

The industrialization history of other countries also began with this.

The scope of the consumer goods industry is extremely broad and the skill sectors are extremely diverse.

Light industrial products, the chemical food industry, wood and glass processing, and including all fields of cultural printing, dyestuff and even electronic items all fall within the scope of consumer goods.

Therefore, development of consumer goods production must receive concern in order to satisfy the position above. In the organizational aspect, it is necessary to have rational and orderly but encompassing and managed organization without waiting for the appearance of one more organization in order to manage the local consumer goods production industry.

2. A central issue for consideration in industrial production at the present time is the thorough understanding and achievement of Resolution 6 and Decision 156-HDBT. We think that Resolution 6 is a resolution with a great effect that may be stated as earth shaking. Progressive and effective directors in the city are as enthusiastic and cheering as drought meeting rain and are waiting for guidance documents from the consolidated agencies of a synchronized and disarming nature in accordance with the spirit of Resolution 6 in the fields of prices, finance, accounting, etc.

The shift from management of an administrative, bureaucratic and subsidized style to socialist business production demands basic changes that may be called "brainwashing" and "renovation" and the struggle is not easy.

-Recently, to achieve plan formulation from the basic level, leaders in the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee supervised and directed trials in 15 enterprises. These trials clearly indicated that for a long time, if located within the subsidization system, directors were not immediately concerned about the capacity of the enterprise or were only as a matter of form. Today however, these individuals have a more thorough and strong grasp of the capabilities. Previously, planning was from the top down and although difficult and distant, was easy because if there were materials, there was work and if items produced were consumed, it was good; if not, storage was alright. This time however, basic units must have firm control of their production capabilities and busily study the market, including markets outside the country. If there is no grasp of requirements, even the domestic requirements, production will encounter difficulties. The city's Agricultural Machine Enterprise received norms for the production of 200 1,000 cubic meter water pumps to support agriculture but for 6 years was unable to sell them. The Ministry of Agriculture signed contracts and advanced a half million dong but did not pick them up. Finally, we placed them on sale at a cheap price. A unit in An Giang purchased some, not for use but to invert and fill the pump casing with soil to raise onions and scallions.

At that time, it was necessary to import manufacturing materials from foreign countries. To this time, 80 of the pumps have still not been sold.

The field of export consumer goods increasingly demands that directors have a thorough understanding of and remain in close contact with the market with a true grasp of requirements, and that product quality be increased in order to maintain customer confidence, constantly assuring, even with fraternal nations, confidence in commodity quality, contract deadlines and prices. We believe

that, faced with the new requirements, enterprise directors must be individuals with full moral standards and abilities who understand business management, not just those who have lived a long time.

3. The city has gradually assigned and decentralized economic management to the precincts, districts, subwards and villages.

Recently, with the permission of state leaders, we decided that the subward is the planning and bugetting level engaged in industry, not only small industry and handicrafts but even state-operated industry, with the objective of mobilizing the widely scattered capital among the people to buy shares for industry. Naturally, the subward will only work with a number of industrial trade sectors.

We have directed a trial preliminary summarization by a number of subwards and the municipal party committee and people's committee, and the city has issued a decision on the economic, social and cultural management mechanism at the subward level for application to gain experience.

Based on the results and experience gained in consumer goods production, the city's industrial development course was described by members of the Political Bureau as a course supporting the daily requirements of the provinces in the Mekong River Delta and of all other areas, including Cambodia and Laos, with increasingly higher demands, not only in common consumer goods but also spare parts, machinery, accessories, electronic components, etc.

We are concentrating on consumer goods, building from consumer goods a machine and electronic industry, using group A to nurture group B, and doing what is necessary for the city to be worthy as the industrial center position of the entire area and the entire country.

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LIGHT INDUSTRY

HAIPHONG SHIFTS TO CONSUMER, EXPORT GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi TAP SAN CONG NGHIEP NHE in Vietnamese No 3, Jun 85 pp 13-14, 20

[Unattributed article: "Some Features on Shifting the Production Course of Haiphong"]

[Text] This article is an edited version of remarks made by Truong Quang Duoc, Member of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and Representative of the Municipal Party Committee and Municipal People's Committee of Haiphong at the national conference on consumer goods production, and is based on a number of other documents. The article has not been reviewed by Duoc.

Haiphong is a port city; a hub of domestic and foreign interchange for tourism and trade; and an industrial city of leading industrial sectors--boat and ship construction and repair, construction materials production, and export consumer goods processing; 70 percent of the products made are goods produced by heavy industry in support of national defense and the central government.

Previously, due to a mechanism burdened with subsidization, the sources of raw materials for industry were nearly all provided by the central government and other locations. Meanwhile, the production and commodity structures accounting for 70 percent of the gross output value were from group A. The production proportion of group B was extremely low. Therefore, when energy and raw materials were reduced too much, production seriously declined and the production course became difficult.

With a thorough understanding of Resolution 6 of the Party Central Committee, the Haiphong Municipal Party Committee investigated the true economic situation to reveal the economic development strategy and progress of sectors in their social economy.

Although Haiphong is a city of centralized industry and the industrial output value is usually 2 to 2.5 times higher than that of agriculture, in order to alleviate difficulties for industry, Haiphong has advanced the use of agriculture as a primary basis for resolving the grain problem the foremost front. On that basis, a new labor division will be swiftly promoted in agriculture: shifting most of the labor to the production of handicraft items and export goods.

At the same time as the turning point occurred in renewing the agricultural production structure and the agricultural economic structure, the industrial production structure also shifted strongly to a course of increasing the proportion of industry producing consumer and export goods. Stronger investment was made in industry, especially light industry, and agriculture. If the investment made during 1979 (1980, 1981 and 1982), is considered as 1, the present investment made in industry and in agricultural cooperatives has quadrupled. Capital construction capital has also been increased with the purpose of building a technical research base for agriculture, light industry, and communications and transportation. The city has also advocated the close connection of industrial and agricultural production with domestic and foreign trade activity to achieve a balance from the very beginning in the operations of the city. Failure to do so would restrict industrial and agricultural development and make capital rotation extremely slow.

To implement the policy of renewing the industrial production structure, we have studied reorganization of the entire municipal industrial sector; retaining only the enterprises and appropriate number of highly skilled workers necessary to maintain the traditional industrial and machine manufacturing trades. The remaining enterprises and workers were shifted to production of consumer and export goods corresponding to the energy and materials that can be supplied. Thanks to an understanding of maintaining the traditional machine sector as well as shifting the production course consistent with achievement of the new management mechanism, industry production has been maintained and is on a developing trend. During 1984, the industrial output value exceeded that of 1978--the previous highest year.

Shifting a local industry that has 70 percent of its products in machine goods produced from production materials to one with 70 to 80 percent in consumer goods is not a simple problem. However, with the determination of the basic units and the supervision of the Municipal Party Committee and the commission, Haiphong by 1984 had attained 52 percent in consumer goods. The Industrial Service alone attained 60 percent, including 30 in export goods. The export goods of Haiphong primarily originate from local raw materials, marine products (shrimp), and limestone. The limestone of Haiphong is extremely good, has a calcium content of 97 percent, and is used to make cut and decorative stone for export. Therefore, the course of Haiphong is to concentrate on these goods. During 1984, the local gross export value of Haiphong was eight times greater than during 1981, including a rapid increase in industrial goods and marine products. Haiphong City assigns export norms to all economic sectors, wards, districts, subwards and villages. During 1984, three of the 10 districts and wards attained export norms of 1.2 to 1.9 million rubles-dollars. Many villages attained 1 million Vietnamese dong in export goods.

Therefore, the capability to find a method of self-equilibrium in raw materials has partially opened for Haiphong industry, not waiting for supply from upper echelons or the outside.

The progress made by Haiphong during the past few years has been due also to thorough exploitation of the four capability sources by the city and participation by the entire city in the creation of initial capital, including the on-the-spot sources of labor, land and trade sectors considered the most basic.

The advances made in import-export work and promotion of small industry, handicrafts and consumer goods production and the processing industry have had a strength attracting and stimulating capabilities for expanding joint enterprise and association with the area of the city and association with neighboring provinces and with state-operated enterprises located within the city. The scope and theme of economic association are extremely rich and diverse, from the cooperative exchange of technology, supplies and raw materials to consumer goods production, export-import association, business, sea transportation, etc.

Thanks to production rearrangement and the division and decentralization of labor, initial results have also been attained in district and ward construction.

-The Federation of Bicycle Enterprises (four state-operated enterprises and 14 cooperatives) increased output from 17,000 bicycle frames in 1979 to 18,000 complete bicycles in 1984.

-In conjunction with Resolution 24 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee on rice crop product contracts for groups and individual laborers, strong decentralization to the districts and the issue of initial capital to districts for self-operation have awakened many new factors in the rural area, not one district has had an industrial output value under 10 million and efforts are being made to achieve 1 million dollars and up per district in exports. Many cooperatives have given attention to the proportion of industry in overall production value such as the cooperatives of Truong Son and Minh Tan with about 1,800 tons of sea transportation means to support the districts and city.

Construction of the subward level was also mentioned in Resolution 24 of the Standing Committee of the Municipal Party Committee and the subward level is considered an emplacement for achieving the collective ownership of laboring people and building a mechanism with the party leading, the people exercising collective ownership and the government managing. The city has issued each subward an average of 3 million dong to resolve the urgent problems of: water, fertilizer, financial assistance to marketing cooperatives, the family economy, etc.

Nevertheless, to do better and to take firm steps forward, Haiphong must properly carry out the following elements:

-Promote scientific and technical work aimed at raising product quality.

-Develop industry processing agricultural, forestry and marine products in order to keep pace with the season and to acquire many more products.

-Appropriately invest in the packaging industry.

-Positively and actively build the raw materials rear area in a stable manner.

-Delineate raw material zones.

-Cooperate with neighboring provinces in balancing exports and imports.

THAI BINH FAMILY PLANNING UNDERGOING TRANSFORMATION

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 5 Sep 85 p 6

[Article by Thu Nga: "Thai Binh: Family Planning Campaign Undergoing New Transformations"]

[Text] Thai Binh is the locality which leads the nation with regard to lowering the population growth rate to a rational level and has good experience in carrying out family planning.

The growth of population over a period of many years in Thai Binh prior to 1980 posed a considerable number of problems in both production and the organization of social life which had to be resolved. Its population density was 1,086 people per square kilometers, which was exceeded only by Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City. The population increase rates in Thai Binh was 3.4 percent in 1960, 2.41 percent in 1970, 2.69 percent in 1975, and 2.17 percent in 1980. The reason why the population increase rate did not significantly decline, but even increased one year, was that the planned parenthood campaign in Thai Binh was still formalistic in nature. Only between 1981 and 1985 were the figures attained in the planned parenthood campaign in Thai Binh truly significant. The population increase rates since 1981 have been 1.02 percent, 1.98 percent, 1.87 percent, and 1.74 percent. The 1985 rate is estimated at 1.68 percent.

An inspection at a number of places showed that the most effective measure for promoting family planning in Thai Binh was that the Provincial Party Committee and the Provincial People's Committee are truly concerned with leading the movement. Resolutions 12 and 24 of the standing committee of the Thai Binh Provincial Party Committee on family planning were in accord with both the policy of the State Population Commission and the actual local situation. The slogan "only two children per couple" was not only a struggle goal but also had a legal nature. Funds for investing in planned parenthood received attention and appropriate priority. The fund for paying bonuses to units and individuals doing a good job of carrying out planned parenthood increased every year. It increased from 150,000 dong in 1977 to 600,000 dong in 1984.

In the planned parenthood campaign the public health sector had done a good job of serving as an effective staff and persuaded the leadership echelons to invest in that work. The province funded the training of specialized family planning cadres and paid the salaries of 40 additional cadres to strengthen

the district and village echelons. At present at the district level alone there are 120 specialized cadres in the province who know how to deliver babies, regulate menstruation, install and remove IUD's, give gynecological exams and treatment, and propagandize family planning. Those cadres have cooperated with midwives at the village level to set up 30 planned parenthood groups. Thanks to a corps of trained cadres, during the past 2 years Thai Binh has not allowed the occurrence of a single mishap when installing or removing IUD's, performing abortions, regulating menstruation, etc. Furthermore, the obstetrics cadres in 170 of the 273 villages in the province are expert in installing IUD's, regulating menstruation, etc.

The task of propagandizing and educating couples to practice family planning has received attention, with the positive participation of the Women's Federation, the Fatherland Front, and the cultural, industrial, sports, and other sectors.

The creation and propagation of models has received adequate attention. In 1981 Thai Binh created the Thai Ha model (Thai Thuy District), which had a population increase rate of more than 1 percent. Since 1981 Thai Ha has maintained its annual birth rate and led the planned parenthood movement in Thai Binh. Representatives of more than 200 villages have visited it to study its experiences.

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POPULATION, CUSTOMS, AND CULTURE

AN HAI LEADS HAI PHONG DISTRICTS IN FAMILY PLANNING

Hanoi SUC KHOE in Vietnamese 5 Sep 85 p 7

[Article by Dr Phan Van My of the Hai Phong Public Health Service: "Hai Phong: An Hai District Retain's the Municipality's Leading Flag for the Population and Planned Parenthood Work"]

[Text] Since 1982 An Hai District (Hai Phong) has been recognized by the Municipal Party Committee, the Population and Planned Parenthood Committee, and all wards and districts in and around the city as the province with the most outstanding accomplishments in the population and planned parenthood work. At the conference held to recapitulate that work in the municipality in 1984, once again An Hai District was named the leading flag among the precincts and districts and was awarded a certificate of commendation and 5,000 dong by the Municipal People's Committee.

Prior to 1980 An Hai was a district with a high rate of population increase (more than 2 percent). The rate declined to 1.75 percent in 1981, then gradually declined to 1.54 percent in 1984 (the 1984 population increase norm was 1.65 percent). In comparison to 1983, the number of people giving birth before the age of 22 declined 5 percent, the number of people giving birth to a third child decreased by 6 percent, and only 7 percent of the people gave birth after less than a 4-year interval.

To attain those results, in 1984 An Hai District adopted specific policies and measures:

--It fully explained the population and planned parenthood policy to the district and village levels, to the central and local organs and enterprises in the district, and to the Party and masses. The planned parenthood norms were made legal norms. That work was carried out according to the mechanism of the Party guiding, the governmental administration organizing implementation, and the mass associations (the Women's Federation, the trade unions, the Youth Union, and the Red Cross) participating in proselytizing, and the district public health sector directly providing technical assistance.

Among the measures for carrying out planned parenthood, the district decided that the installation of IUD's would be the principal measure because it is

appropriate to the conditions of the peasants. As a result, in 1984 a total of 4,789 women installed IUD's (which was 153 percent of the plan norm assigned by the municipality). In addition to the other methods, such as regulating menstruation, performing abortions, performing sterilizations, taking birth control pills, using condoms, etc., have been used by more people. The regulations regarding the women have been observed and agricultural cooperative members who install IUD's receive 2 kilos of meat and 20 kilos of rice. Female cadres and workers are given 7 days' leave, are paid 100 dong, and can buy 2 kilos of pork. Everyone who has an abortion receives benefits double those of people who install IDU's.

In order to remain the municipality's leading flag in that work, in 1985 the party organization and people of An Hai District are determined to reduce the district's rate of population increase to 1.4 percent and closely adhere to the three goals of planned parenthood: no births before the age of 22, no more than three children, and intervals of at least 4 years between births.

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